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Athens ... U.S. $2.00 Greece ... 280 Dr. Oman ... 1.000 Rials
Andorra ... 9.00 F. Hungary ... 145 Ft. Poland ... 28,000 Zl.
Antilles ... 11.20 F.F. Iceland ... 175 IKR Portugal ... 210 Esc.
Austria ... 25 S. Iran ... 115 Rials Qatar ... 8.00 Rials
Bahrain ... 0.800 Din Italy ... 2,400 Lire Reunion ... 11.20 F.F.
Belgium ... 60 B.Fr. Ivory Coast 500 CFA Russia ... U.S.$2.00
Cameroon ... 700 CFA Jordan ... 1 JD Saudi Arabia 9.00 R.
Cyprus ... C.£ 1.00 Kuwait ... 500 Fils Senegal ... 480 CFA
Czech Rep. ... Kcs 45 Lebanon ... U.S.$1.50 Slovak Rep. ... Sk 45
Denmark 14.00 Dkr Libya ... 1.Din. 0.75 Spain ... 200 Ptas
Egypt ... E.P. 5.000 Luxembourg 60 L.Fr. Sweden ... 15.00 S.Kr.
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Bonn to Paris: We're Still in Charge

By Roger Cohen
New York Times Service

PARIS — Amid a flurry of unusually sharp disagreements between France and Germany, Western Europe's closest allies, the Bonn government snubbed France on Thursday by abruptly canceling a high-level economic meeting after a French minister suggested that it might lead to a drop in European interest rates.

The decision, made after the French economy minister, Edmond Alphandery, said in an interview that the planned Friday meeting would "look at the conditions necessary for launching a concerted cut in interest rates," fueled rising tensions between the two allies over Europe's economic crisis and the war in Bosnia.

France, battered by a recession that has left more than 3 million people unemployed, is eager to bring down the cost of money in Europe in order to revive consumption and business activity.

But Germany, having lowered its rates somewhat this year, is reluctant to go further because it fears that cheaper money will fuel inflation in an economy still under pressure from the costs of reunification.

The German Finance Ministry said that Finance Minister Theo Waigel called off the talks because of a heavy schedule. But the timing of the announcement, just hours after Mr. Alphandery gave his radio interview, suggested German irritation at receiving advice on interest rates.

Helmut Schlesinger, the president of the Bundesbank, had also been expected to attend the meeting, which had been planned for several months.

Europe's slumping economy, which is expected to contract by at least 0.5 percent this year, is causing widespread tension and has effectively put moves toward greater European integration on hold. With the alliance between France and Germany representing the core of a frayed European Community, the two countries generally try to conceal their differences.

But tensions have boiled over during the past week. The conservative French government is under severe pressure to turn the economy around and deal with a tide of job layoffs. To carry out those policies, however, the government needs German help.

"We will really only be able to go on cutting interest rates aggressively in France — accelerating the economic pick-up and the battle against unemployment — if there is a concerted policy at a European level," Mr. Alphandery said in the interview.

He thus underscored the fact that the European Monetary System, by obliging member countries to limit the fluctuations of their currencies within narrow bands, imposes a harmonization of interest-rate policy across Europe.

France has already lowered its rates to slightly below those in Germany — a highly unusual step — but feels it cannot go further without running the risk that investors will desert the franc and seek better returns with the mark. But the Bundesbank indicated this week

See SNUB, Page 12

Kurds Across Europe Wage Violent Anti-Turk Assault

By Marc Fisher
Washington Post Service

BERLIN — Kurdish separatists on Thursday launched their most violent terrorist assault ever, taking 20 people hostage in Munich and attacking Turkish consulates, banks, travel agencies and businesses in coordinated strikes in 28 European cities.

[Eight gunmen who had taken over the Turkish Consulate in Munich freed their 10 remaining captives and surrendered to the police late Thursday, Agence France-Presse reported from Munich.

[A police spokesman, Richard Bauch, said the Kurds surrendered about 11:15 P.M. and were taken to Munich's police headquarters. It was not known what, if anything, the hostage-takers had been promised in exchange for their surrender.]

Earlier, the police had persuaded the gunmen to release some of their captives. Two hostages were freed during the day, and eight women were seen leaving the building unharmed about 8 P.M., about 12 hours after the assault began.

The Munich terrorists had spread gasoline throughout the building and had threatened to blow up the consulate and shoot the hostages unless Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany went on television by 8 A.M. Saturday to demand that Turkey "halt its war against the Kurdish population."

For Kurdish separatists, a tactical shift that gets their message a wider audience. Page 5.

Interior Minister Rudolf Seiters said Germany "will not tolerate such violent acts on German soil either by Germans or foreigners."

In Bern, a Kurdish demonstrator was killed and seven people were wounded in a shoot-out at the Turkish Embassy between embassy employees and Kurdish militants. In Marseille, about five Kurdish terrorists armed with tear gas grenades took 10 hostages at the Turkish Consulate but surrendered to the police and released their victims unharmed after three hours of negotiations.

About 8 A.M. local time, Kurdish militants, most apparently working with the Marxist Kurdistan Workers Party, hit Turkish government, airline and bank offices in Germany, France, Switzerland, Sweden and Denmark.

In 21 German cities, storefronts were smashed and offices vandalized as scores of militants using metal bars, axes, stones and sticks forced their way into offices and shops, most of which had not yet opened. The police in Germany reported more than 50 arrests.

In Brussels, a group calling itself the Kurdistan Committee said the coordinated assaults were a "protest against Turkey's unjust war against our homeland."

Since 1984, the Kurdistan Workers Party and about 30 other groups have waged a guerrilla battle for an independent Kurdish state in the Kurdistan region of southeastern Turkey and northern Iraq.

The Kurds, who live primarily in Turkey, Iraq, Iran and Syria, have never had their own state. Turkey, home to 10 million Kurds, banned the Kurdish language from 1983 to 1991. Since then, Kurdish demands for permission to speak their own language in broadcasting and schools have been denied.

More than 6,000 people have been killed in the conflict between Kurds and Turkish authorities. The Kurdistan Workers Party is banned as a terrorist group in Turkey, but operates from headquarters in Syria and smaller cells in Germany.

In March, the party's founder, Abdullah Ocalan, renounced his longtime goal of a separate state and sought a dialogue with Turkey's government. But earlier this month, Mr. Ocalan reversed course and announced all-out war on Turkey. This week, according to Turkey's Anatolian News Agency, Turkish troops killed six party members at Mount Ararat near the Turkish-Iranian border.

In an interview with the German magazine Focus, Mr. Ocalan last week said the "political phase" of his battle against Turkey was over. "A comprehensive development is to be expected, perhaps an unparalleled wave of violence," he said.

In Ankara, Turkey's acting prime minister, Erdal Inonu, accused Germany of ignoring a warning that Kurds would mount assaults Thursday. "We had specially informed the German government and asked for sufficient measures," Mr. Inonu said, adding that European

See KURDS, Page 5

Suit on BCCI Links Ruler Of Abu Dhabi To a Racket

By Sharon Walsh
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A trustee for First American Bankshares Inc. filed a civil racketeering suit on Thursday seeking $1.5 billion from the ruling family of Abu Dhabi and others, alleging for the first time that the ruler of the richest of the Gulf emirates was the driving force behind BCCI.

The case is a rare, if not unprecedented, use of the civil RICO statute against the head of a foreign government and an ally of the United States. The same suit also names former Defense Secretary Clark M. Clifford and his law partner Robert A. Altman, three rulers of smaller Gulf emirates, Saudi Arabia's leading banking family and others as co-conspirators in the fraud.

Although Mr. Clifford, Mr. Altman and others have been charged previously under criminal law with misleading bank regulators about the true ownership of [illegible] first formal allegation [illegible] Sultan an Nahayan [illegible] the world and ruler [illegible] effectively operated the Bank of Credit and Commerce International for his own benefit.

Sheikh Zayed, as the dominant figure at BCCI since its inception, was behind the illegal takeover of First American by BCCI, according to the lawsuit.

The case is expected to cause some concern in diplomatic circles. The Justice Department informed State Department officials about the suit earlier this week and emphasized that it was a civil suit, not one brought by the government. Nonetheless, officials expect the United Arab Emirates to raise the issue.

"I expect there will be some noise there," said one government official.

The lawsuit puts the government of Abu Dhabi in the uncomfortable position of being forced to come to a U.S. court and turn over millions of documents and key witnesses concerning BCCI or to effectively walk away from its claim to money it says First American owes it.

In addition to the quarter billion dollars in cash the ruling family had supplied to First American over the last two and a half years, the family also owns 28 percent of First American's stock — worth about $63 million.

While the suit lists First American as the plaintiff, the driving force behind it was Harry W. Albright Jr., appointed by a federal judge as the trustee to oversee the sale of the bank and to determine who should get the $453 million [illegible] the sale of First American to First Union Corp. of Charlotte, North Carolina. The suit was approved by First American's board, which

See BCCI, Page 5

Wolfgang Rattay/Reuters

A special forces police officer in Munich running for cover Thursday shortly after Kurdish gunmen seized the Turkish consulate.

Muslims Arrested in N.Y. In Plot to Blow Up UN

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — Eight Muslim fundamentalists were arrested in predawn raids on Thursday for planning a wave of terrorism to blow up the United Nations and the New York offices of the FBI, and to cut the commuter tunnels into New York City.

Mounting evidence appeared to link them to February's World Trade Center bombing and the militant Egyptian cleric, Sheikh Omar Abdel Rahman, and federal agents were reported searching for him at his apartment near his New Jersey mosque. His role, if any, was not disclosed.

Five of the accused terrorists were arrested in the Jamaica section of New York City at a house that James M. Fox, the head of the FBI's New York office, described as a "bomb factory."

Mr. Fox added that "they were actually mixing the witches brew" of diesel fuel and fertilizer in 55-gallon drums when a SWAT team broke in, and the arrests were timed because "we had to move before they did."

As in the World Trade Center attack, the weapon of choice appeared to be car bombs in the underground parking garages of public buildings or tunnels. The tall UN Secretariat building has a garage used by hundreds of employees every day.

The FBI named the ringleader as Siddig Ibrahim Siddig Ali of Jersey City, New Jersey, across the Hudson River from New York. Like five of those arrested, he was described as a permanent U.S. resident from the Sudan. The nationality of the other three was not clear to the authorities.

The FBI said it had cracked the case through an unidentified informant. Mr. Siddig was said to have joined with another of Thursday's suspects in helping prepare a test explosion for the Feb. 26 bombing that killed six people and injured more than a thousand. He was recorded confiding to the informant last month that the February bombing was a message saying, "We can get you anytime."

In disclosing this to reporters, Mary Jo White, a federal prosecutor, said, "Our answer is: 'No, you cannot.' We will not be driven from our communities. We will not live in fear."

Before the formal announcements, law enforcement officials told local newspapers that the terrorists also were targeting the UN secretary-general, Butros Butros Ghali, who is Egyptian, as well as President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt.

Two politicians who publicly have attacked Sheikh Rahman, Senator Alphonse M. D'Amato of New York and New York State Assemblyman Dov Hikind, said they had been told by the FBI that they also were targets. Never shy of publicity, they promptly were booked for Larry King's evening talk show on CNN.

None of these names was mentioned in complaints against the eight, but it is only the first and probably the sketchiest of the criminal informations that will be filed against them. More is expected to be disclosed as additional arrests — if any — are made.

All the suspects will go before a grand jury in the next two weeks or so to be examined on more serious charges than the charges of conspiracy to bomb and attempted bombing, which carry a maximum 15 years in prison.

Mr. Fox said law enforcement officials had to move quickly not only because they feared acts of terrorism but because they believed that some of the suspects were preparing to flee the country.

News agencies reported from New York:

Mr. Fox said that security around the city had been heightened to levels not seen since the 1991 Gulf War.

He said the inquiry "was one of the most significant law enforcement investigations undertaken in the United States."

Speaking to the National Association of Police Organizations, President Bill Clinton called the investigation "a very impressive piece of work, a real tribute to the local folks and the cooperation that the federal government and the local people had."

Investigators said privately that those arrested were followers of Sheikh Abdel Rahman, as were those charged in the bombing of the World Trade Center.

But Mr. Siddig is the first person arrested in

See TERROR, Page 5

Trade Talks Fail in Tokyo And Darken G-7 Outlook

By Andrew Pollack
New York Times Service

TOKYO — The leading industrial nations failed Thursday to reach agreement on liberalizing trade, dealing a setback to hopes of completing global trade negotiations later this year.

Trade ministers from the United States, Canada, Japan and the European Community had hoped in a two-day meeting here to forge an ambitious agreement to reduce tariffs and other trade barriers on hundreds of products, with the intention of announcing the accord as a centerpiece of the Tokyo summit meeting next month of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations.

The G-7 agreement would then be presented to the rest of the world as a base upon which to revive global trade talks under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

But after what was described as a highly "intensive" meeting marked by sharp disputes, the trade ministers remained far apart in several significant areas.

"There is a considerable amount of work still to be done between now and the G-7," Sir Leon Brittan, EC commissioner in charge of external economic relations, said at a news conference.

The biggest disagreements appeared to be between the United States and Europe over U.S. barriers in textiles and shipping and European restrictions on foreign TV programs and electronics.

"An outside observer could have sat in that meeting for half an hour and come to the conclusion that this was a hopeless situation," a senior U.S. official said. But he added that heated disputes were to be expected as the negotiations came down to the final, most nettlesome items.

The trade ministers said they still believed that an accord could be completed by the summit meeting, which starts July 7, and they put the outcome of this week's meeting in the best possible light.

"I have never been in a negotiation that ended before it had to," said Mickey Kantor, the U.S. negotiator. "I don't believe it's either surprising or disturbing that we did not reach a full agreement here."

But some officials said in private that it would be difficult now to develop as far-reaching a package of market-access measures as had been anticipated. And without a big, broad package it will be hard to coax the 100 or so other member nations of GATT to complete the seven-year-old Uruguay round by the end of this year.

The talks come at a time when much of the world remains mired in recession and pressures for protecting markets seem to be growing. A successful GATT conclusion is needed to main-

See TRADE, Page 15

Kiosk

House Votes to Dump Supercollider

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House voted overwhelmingly Thursday to kill the $10 billion supercollider.

The 280-to-150 vote to end the project, branded "Jurassic pork" by House opponents, does not necessarily mean it will die. The Senate last year voted to resuscitate the giant atom-smasher after the House voted to end it, and a conference committee eventually settled on $517 million.

General News

Jacques Attali, struggling to keep his job, pins his hopes on Mitterrand. Page 2.

The Clintons have intrigued Washington with a series of "intimate dinners" at the White House. Page 3.

Leisure

London's hottest ticket will give visitors an inside look at Buckingham Palace. Page 8.

Bridge Page 9.

Book Review Page 9.

Crossword Page 18.

Dow Jones: Up 23.80 — 3,490.61

Trib Index: Up 0.35% — 100.94

The Dollar

New York.	Thurs. close	previous close
DM	1.7073	1.692
Pound	1.4685	1.472
Yen	108.75	109.00
FF	5.749	5.6865

This Weekend at the Beach

What's the weather going to be like this weekend at your favorite beach? Beginning Saturday, a weekend weather feature on the Trib's back page will provide forecasts for selected beaches in Europe, Asia, the Caribbean and the West Atlantic.

Lives of Their Own: Teens in U.S., Parents in Taiwan

By Denise Hamilton
Los Angeles Times Service

SAN MARINO, California — Craig, a high school senior, lives a fantasy most teenagers only dream. He and his sister, Zoe, 14, live in a sprawling San Marino ranch house, their one chaperon an elderly servant who speaks no English.

Their Taiwanese parents run a construction company in Taipei. Dad drops by every few months on business, but Craig has seen his mother only twice in three years.

What they lack in intimacy, Craig said, his parents make up with money: They pay all the bills and shower the youngsters with up to $3,000 each month. Craig, 18, spends his share on friends, late-night restaurant forays and such electronic toys as a home karaoke set. Zoe, whose closets bulge with the latest mall fashions, jokes about "my father, the ATM machine."

That trade-off suits the teenagers just fine, they said. But in unguarded moments, their words ring with resentment.

"If they're going to dump me here and not take care of me, they owe me something. That's my right," said Craig, who has been on his own for four years.

Craig and Zoe are examples of a phenomenon so familiar in the Chinese community that there is a nickname for it: "parachute kids" — dropped off to live in the United States while their wealthy parents remain in Asia.

The parents, mostly from Taiwan, want their children in more open, less cutthroat U.S. school systems, in which the chances of getting into college are much greater.

Parents may place their children with distant relatives or paid caretakers, or simply buy a house for them and have them stay alone.

A 1990 University of California, Los Angeles study, using numbers from visa applications, estimated that there are 40,000 Taiwanese parachute kids ages 8 to 18 in the United States; smaller numbers come from Hong Kong and South Korea.

Americans remain largely unaware of the youngsters' existence. But the trend has entered the popular culture of Taiwan, where one studio is making an action-adventure movie about a fictional parachute kid who enters a suburban Los Angeles high school, gets involved with an Asian gang and is killed.

The school district of San Marino, a wealthy Los Angeles suburb, had so much trouble with truancy among parachute kids that it passed a rule in 1991 that said students must live with relatives no more distant than a first cousin or get a family court in the United States to appoint foster parents. Otherwise they can be expelled or reported to social services or immigration authorities.

"We go to verify an absence, an innocent thing, and find junior high school kids living with no adult supervision," said Sally Adams, the district registrar. "It's an enormous problem."

In some ways, the accomplishments of many parachute kids would make most parents envious. They often pull down outstanding grades and run a household, paying bills and

See ALONE, Page 5

U.K. Aide Quits in Scandal

Another Setback For Conservatives

By John Darnton
New York Times Service

LONDON — Prime Minister John Major's government was dealt another blow Thursday as a junior minister for Northern Ireland resigned in a burgeoning scandal over a fugitive businessman with close ties to the Conservative Party.

Michael Mates, the security minister for Northern Ireland, had been the target of critical press coverage for two weeks, since it was learned that he and other Conservative Party members attempted to intercede on behalf of the businessman, Asil Nadir.

Mr. Nadir headed Polly Peck International PLC, which grew into a multibillion-dollar empire before collapsing in 1990. He was awaiting trial on 13 counts of fraud and false accounting when he fled to Turkish-controlled Cyprus last month, jumping bail of $5.2 million, a record, according to the Guinness Book of Records.

The resignation came one month after Mr. Major reshuffled his cabinet and dismissed his controversial chancellor of the Exchequer, Norman Lamont. Though Mr. Mates's position was nowhere near as exalted as that of the departed Mr. Lamont, the furor over the minister has preoccupied both the government and the press.

Polls show that Mr. Major is the most unpopular prime minister since surveys began in Britain in the 1930s. The current controversy suggests that the miscues and mishaps that have dogged him for nearly a year are not over.

Mr. Mates had written three letters in behalf of Mr. Nadir, including one to the attorney general that complained about the "injustice" of the way the authorities were pursuing their cases against him.

In a telling detail it emerged that, at the height of Mr. Nadir's troubles, Mr. Mates had given him a watch with the inscription: "Don't let the buggers get you down."

Throughout, the minister, whose job put him in charge of security in Northern Ireland, insisted that he had done nothing wrong and that he would stay on.

One story had revealed that a public relations concern working for Mr. Nadir lent a car to Mr. Mates's wife for several weeks.

Initially, the prime minister supported his minister, telling the House of Commons that the gift of the watch may have been an error of judgment but was not "a hanging offense."

So Mr. Major's announcement of Mr. Mates's resignation, which he said he accepted "with regret," took the Commons by surprise in the afternoon. It was met with gasps, especially from opposition Labor members who had been looking forward to seeing Mr. Major dragged over the coals because of the scandal.

Mr. Nadir is widely reported to have given the Conservative Party more than $600,000 in donations in the late 1980s. The contributions made through Polly Peck were not declared, as required by accounting regulations.

Mr. Nadir, out of reach of British law, has been giving interviews, promising that he will make disclosures about the Conservatives that will prove, as he told The Times of London, "more damaging than the Watergate affair was for America."

350 Years Later, Math Conundrum Bites the Dust

By Gina Kolata
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — More than 350 years ago, a French mathematician wrote a deceptively simple theorem in the margins of a book, adding that he had discovered a marvelous proof of it but lacked space to include it in the margin.

He died without ever offering his proof, and mathematicians have been trying ever since to supply it. Now, after thousands of claims of success that proved untrue, mathematicians say the daunting challenge, perhaps the most famous of unsolved mathematical problems, has at last been surmounted.

The problem is known as Fermat's last theorem, and its apparent conqueror is Andrew Wiles, 40, an English mathematician who works at Princeton University in New Jersey. Mr. Wiles announced the result Wednesday at the last of three lectures given at Cambridge University in England.

Within minutes of the end of his final lecture, computer mail messages were winging around the world as mathematicians alerted each other to the startling and almost wholly unexpected result.

Leonard Adelman of the University of Southern California said he received a message about an hour after Mr. Wiles' announcement. The frenzy is justified, he said. "It's the most exciting thing that's happened in — geez, maybe ever — in mathematics."

Mathematicians present at the lecture said they felt "an elation," said Kenneth Ribet of the University of California at Berkeley.

The theorem, an overarching statement about what solutions are possible for certain simple equations, was stated in 1637 by Pierre de Fermat, a 17th century French mathematician and physicist.

Many of the brightest minds in mathematics have struggled to find the proof ever since, and many have concluded that Fermat, contrary to his tantalizing claim, had probably failed to develop one.

With Mr. Wiles' result, Mr. Ribet said, "the mathematical landscape has changed."

"You discover that things that seemed completely impossible are more of a reality. This changes the way you approach problems, what you think is possible."

Fermat's last theorem has to do with equations of the form x to the nth power + y to the nth power = z to the nth power. The case where $n=2$ is familiar as the Pythagorean theorem, which states that the sum of the squares of the lengths of the two sides of a right-angled triangle equals the square of the length of the hypotenuse. One such equation is 3 squared + 4 squared = 5 squared, since 9 + 16 = 25.

Fermat's last theorem states that there are no solutions to such equations when n is a whole number greater than 2. This means, for instance, that it would be impossible to find any whole numbers x, y and z such that x cubed + y cubed = z cubed. Thus 3 cubed + 4 cubed (27 + 64) = 91, which is not the cube of any whole number.

Mathematicians in the United States said that the logic of Mr. Wiles's proof is persuasive because it is built on a carefully developed edifice of mathematics that goes back more than 30 years and is well accepted by researchers.

But experts cautioned that Mr. Wiles could have made some subtle misstep. Famous and not-so-famous mathematicians have claimed proofs in the past, only to be tripped up by errors.

In 1908, the German Academy of Sciences offered a prize of 100,000 marks for a proof that the theorem was correct.

The prize, which still stands though it has been reduced to 7,500 Deutsche marks, about $4,385, has attracted the world's cranks, Mr. Edwards said. When the Germans said the proof had to be published, "the cranks began publishing their solutions in the vanity press," he said, yielding thousands of booklets. The Germans told him they would even award the prize for a proof that the theorem was not true, Mr. Edwards added, saying that they "would be so overjoyed that they wouldn't have to read through these submissions."

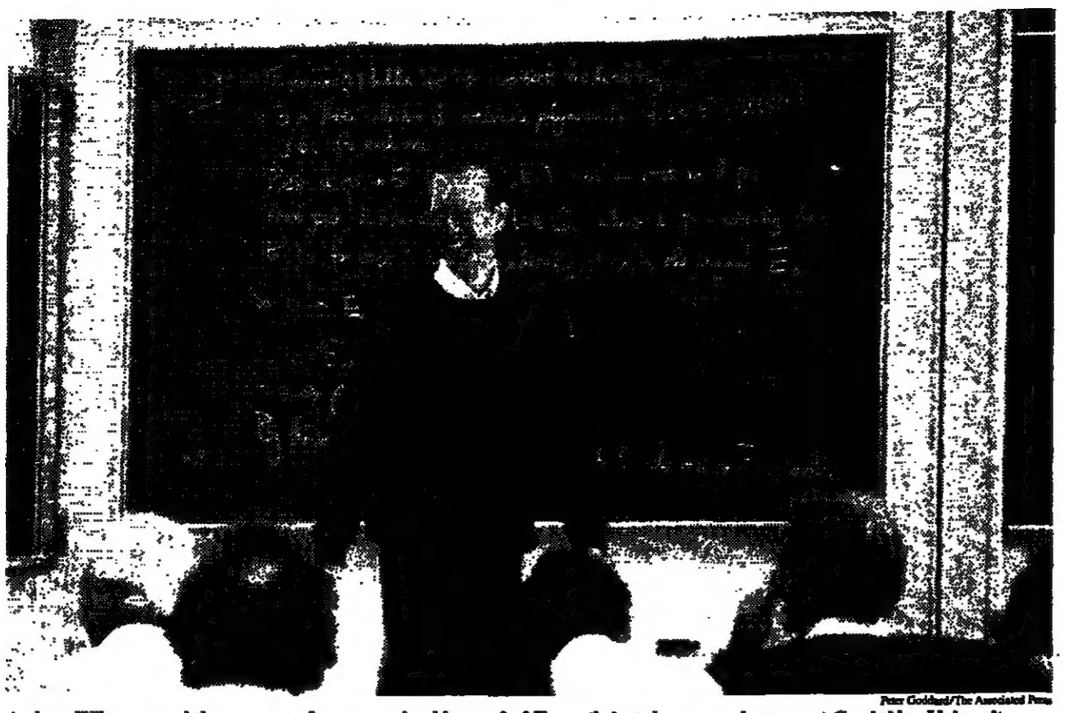
Mr. Wiles' proof "completes a chain of ideas," said Nicholas Katz of Princeton University. The work leading to the proof began in 1954, when the late Japanese mathematician Yutaka Taniyama made a conjecture about mathematical objects called elliptical curves.

But, Mr. Katz said, mathematicians had no perception through the 1950s to '70s that this had any relationship to Fermat's last theorem. "They seemed to be on different planets," he said.

In the mid-'80s, Gerhard Frey of the University of the Saarlands in Germany "came up with a very strange, very simple connection between the Taniyama conjecture and Fermat's last theorem," Mr. Katz said. "It gave a sort of rough idea that if you knew Taniyama's conjecture you would in fact know Fermat's last theorem."

In 1987, Mr. Ribet proved the connection. Now, Mr. Wiles has shown that a form of the Taniyama conjecture is true and that this implies that Fermat's last theorem must be true.

The general idea behind Mr. Wiles' proof was to associate an elliptic curve, which is a mathematical object that looks something like the surface of a doughnut, with an equation of Fermat's theorem. If the theorem were false and there were indeed solutions to the Fermat equations, a peculiar curve would result. The proof hinged on showing that such a curve could not exist.



Peter Goddard/The Associated Press

Andrew Wiles savored the moment after presenting his proof of Fermat's last theorem at lectures at Cambridge University.

Fermat's Last Theorem

"The equation $x^n + y^n = z^n$, where n is an integer greater than 2, has no solution in positive integers."

NYT

Attali, Under Siege, Relies on Mitterrand as Shield

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Fighting for his job as head of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, Jacques Attali has pinned his hopes of surviving attacks on him as a banker and author on a single trump card: the support of France's president, François Mitterrand.

Although Mr. Mitterrand has not spoken out publicly to defend his former aide, the aura of a French presidential blessing can provide a layer of political immunity enabling Mr. Attali to escape both dismissal at the international bank and a potential court case over his writings, sources said Thursday in Paris.

Both crises are coming to a head. At the bank, Mr. Attali is pushing for a radical reorganization that would leave him in nominal charge, despite objections from smaller European governments that expect an outside auditors' report to be damning enough to oust him.

Next week in Paris, meetings are scheduled between Mr. Mitterrand and Elie Wiesel, a Nobel prize winner, the two men whose joint manuscript was plundered by Mr. Attali for his own recent book, "Verbatim."

Critics of Mr. Attali have had to bear in mind his presidential friendship, and so far Mr. Mitterrand has shown no sign of considering him a political liability.

"Embarrassing as Attali's behavior has become," a former presidential aide said, "Mr. Mitterrand can only disavow him at considerable cost to his own reputation at a time when he needs no fresh questions about his judgment."

Despite the influence of the French presidency, it was unable to save Mr. Attali in a controversy involving a previous case of plagiarism, which blocked his candidacy for a professorship at Stanford University in 1987.

Mr. Attali unsuccessfully sought that job at a low point in Mr. Mitterrand's presidency, but he subsequently convinced the French leader to spearhead plans for an international bank for Eastern Europe and for his appointment to head it.

Now, French support for Mr. Attali has remained solid, partly because France sees him as the target of British and American hostility.

The new French government — composed of conservatives with no tenderness for the Mitterrand regime — has also supported him out of a desire to avoid clashing with the president in ways he might exploit.

With electoral calculations rising ahead of elections in 1995, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur's team appears reluctant to challenge a presidential prerogative, especially since Mr. Attali's own appointment at the bank expires next year.

The potency of presidential blessing in France is even more obvious in the muted tone of public criticism in Paris of the literary improprieties discovered in connection with "Verbatim," an account of Mr. Attali's years as a presidential aide.

It quickly emerged that the book contained more than 40 passages lifted from the transcript of a dialogue between Mr. Mitterrand and Mr. Wiesel. Some were moved back in time in the Attali book, apparently to suggest presidential omniscience.

But the disclosures about "Verbatim" have not triggered an outcry in Paris. Instead, criticism has focused on his breach of decorum in publishing Mr. Mitterrand's confidential exchanges with foreign leaders still in office and scathing remarks about prominent Socialists who served under him.

Russia Trolley Fire Kills 11

Reuters

MOSCOW — At least 11 people were killed in Moscow on Thursday when fuel spurting from a ruptured tanker truck set three trolley buses ablaze, a fire brigade official said.

"The preliminary information is that 11 people are dead and all our people are out there investigating the accident," the official said by telephone.

City emergency officials said a truck carrying concrete slabs had run into the tanker as it was waiting at a traffic light on Dmitrovskoye Shosse, a thoroughfare a few kilometers north of the Kremlin.

"The hatch of the tanker burst off and fuel spurted on to overhead cables of three trolley buses. Fire spread from one to another," said Yuri Sharykin, deputy chairman of the city emergency commission.

He said that eight other people had suffered serious burns and an unknown number of others had been treated for lesser injuries.

Florida Driver Kills German Tourist

The Associated Press

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida — A German tourist, vacationing with her boyfriend and two children, was killed here by a hit-and-run driver.

Witnesses told the police they saw Marion Wöhler, 27, of Hannover, running down a beachfront highway early Wednesday. She collapsed in the street and a four-wheel drive vehicle ran over her, said a homicide detective, Steve Palazzo.

The police were trying to determine if the incident was intentional. "There was some indication early on that she may have been chased by somebody," Mr. Palazzo said. "But as yet we have not been able to confirm it." The police said that she was seen leaving a hotel bar by herself about 2 A.M. and that she was killed more than two hours later.

Japan Ruling Party Seeks Usual Salvation: Money

By James Sterngold
New York Times Service

TOKYO — With Japan preparing for what are likely to be the most bitterly contested national elections in four decades, there are signs that the rapidly unraveling Liberal Democratic Party is seeking to hold itself together with the glue on which it has relied since its creation — money.

Every major newspaper has reported that the Liberal Democrats have gone to the major banks seeking a loan of as much as 20 billion yen ($185 million) as a campaign war chest.

This is not the first time the scandal-plagued party has sought financial assistance on that scale, but there are signs that the allegiances of the banks and other major corporations are fraying, with the party on the verge of losing its majority in the Diet, or parliament, for the first time since it was formed in 1955.

Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa dissolved the powerful lower house of the Diet on Friday after losing a vote of confidence, in large measure because he failed to satisfy public demands that he reform currently lax campaign finance laws, the source of several scandals. Elections for the 511-seat chamber were called for July 18. Since then, about 20 percent of the party's Diet members have defected to newly formed parties that are seeking to form a coalition government with the opposition.

The election has thus become a race for the political life of the remaining Liberal Democrats, and confronts them with a dilemma — rely on the tried and true, if widely reviled method of using massive spending to beat the opposition, or risk a lower-cost campaign to prove that the old party can cleanse itself.

Not least, that has also left big Japanese corporations and banks with a similar dilemma — continue to finance a party that has always put corporate interests and patronage ahead of consumer interests, and thus risk angering the newly refurbished opposition if they should take control of the government, or finance the opposition and risk losing influence with the Liberal Democrats, who will remain the largest party in the Diet.

For the most part, money is used to pay campaign workers, who are rarely volunteers in Japanese national elections. Candidates also spend huge sums on posters, offices, sound trucks blaring slogans and the candidates' names, the hiring of young women who often wear uniforms, white gloves and hats as they wave to crowds, and cash gifts the candidates offer supporters when they visit weddings and funerals.

There are already signs that the groups representing Japan Inc. are leaning toward a more even-handed approach, and will reluctantly finance the Liberal Democrats as well as the new conservative parties. Several leaders of influential trade groups said they would spread their contributions more widely this election.

According to the press reports, the governing party has been seeking about 20 billion yen in bank loans, but is likely to get no more than 15 billion yen.

In the past, the party was able to put up as collateral the expected flow of future corporate donations, which have always been huge, and that was considered good enough because of the party's lock on power and the expensive favors it could parcel out to big companies and financial institutions.

"Until now, the belief that the LDP would continue to control the government worked as de facto collateral," one banking official was quoted as saying. "But there is no such guarantee this time."

The reports embarrassed both Japan's banks and the Liberal Democrats. Hitoshi Motojuku, director of the party's accounting department, said the party was still discussing its financial needs, but that "we have no plan to borrow such a large amount of money."

Even the Liberal Democratic rebels who have said they bolted from the party to protest its refusal to change the ways of money politics concede that money still matters.

"Frankly speaking, because we still have to fight in the system we ultimately want to abolish, each of us has to struggle for financing," said Tsutomu Hata, a former finance minister and head of the newly formed Renaissance Party, when asked if his party would resist engaging in the sort of money politics it is running against.

He added, however, that the party would raise "considerably less, by some order of magnitude," than he was used to commanding with the Liberal Democrats.

■ **Thinking of a Coalition**

The leader of the new center-right Renaissance Party, one day after formally splitting from the governing party, began wooing coalition partners on Thursday to prepare for a possible new government after July 18 elections, news agencies reported.

WORLD BRIEFS

Yeltsin Gives Estonia Harsh Warning

MOSCOW (Reuters) — President Boris N. Yeltsin, in a harsh denunciation of Estonia's citizenship policy, warned Thursday that Russia would intervene if Russian-speakers in the Baltic republic rebelled against what he called apartheid.

Mr. Yeltsin said it appeared that the Estonian leadership "in giving in to nationalist pressure, had forgotten certain geopolitical and demographic realities." He added, "The Russian side has the means to remind it of them."

"Russia cannot remain a disinterested observer if the Russian-speaking population should show a natural desire to defend itself against crude discrimination," he said. About 600,000 ethnic Russians make up more than a third of the population of Estonia. It has infuriated the Kremlin by refusing to allow non-Estonian-speakers the vote. About 8,000 Russian troops are still based in the republic, and Mr. Yeltsin has suspended their withdrawal until Moscow is satisfied that the rights of the ethnic Russians are secured.

Sofia Opposition Steps Up Pressure

SOFIA (AP) — Tens of thousands of supporters of Bulgaria's main opposition party demanded the government's resignation Thursday in what organizers said was the start of daily mass rallies.

The demonstration followed the announcement Wednesday by the anti-Communist Union of Democratic forces that it would boycott all future sessions of the country's parliament. "This parliament no longer represents Bulgarian voters and has no right to exist further," the Union leader, Filip Dimitrov, told a rally in central Sofia.

The rally was the latest in a string of increasingly boisterous demonstrations by the party against President Zhelyu Zhelev and the government led by Prime Minister Lyuben Berov. Late Thursday, Mr. Berov asked the demonstrators to move a tent camp next to the building housing his office within 10 days. "The government does not want unnecessary conflicts, but there are limits to its tolerance," he warned.

Israel Plans to Fence In Territories

JERUSALEM (AFP) — Israel announced Thursday that it would build a fence around the occupied territories, which the army closed in March in an effort to curb Palestinian attacks on Israelis.

The Defense and Finance ministries have allocated $13 million to build the barrier and construct paths for security patrols around the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, Deputy Defense Minister Motta Gur said.

Metal fences will also be built around Jewish settlements in the occupied territories as well as at communities near the Israeli-Lebanese border, he said. He did not say when work would begin.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Costs Shrink First Class Air Service

NEW YORK (AP) — The comfortable seats, champagne and napkin rings of first class are being reduced or eliminated by airlines that find today's cost-conscious business travelers more apt to fly in the cheaper sections.

Particularly on foreign airlines, first-class seats are being removed to make room for more business-class and coach seats. First class is still a mainstay in some markets, but the yearning for basic air transportation has overcome the glamorous notion of the jet set on other routes.

Corporate travel budgets have been slashed, and fewer executives are allowed to book first-class seats. And tourists sitting behind the first-class curtain are often redeeming their frequent flier perks or other promotions to get the more expensive seats.

Channel Tunnel to Open on May 6

LONDON (AFX) — The Channel Tunnel will finally open May 6, the chairman of the Eurotunnel, André Bénard, said at the company's annual meeting. He also said it would be forced to raise an additional billion pounds (almost $1.5 billion) in 1994-96.

The postponed inauguration and the additional fund-raising are due to delays in the work and to the long financial dispute between Eurotunnel and the contractors, Trans Manche Link.

U.S. citizens have been warned to defer unnecessary travel to Nigeria. The State Department cited reports of disturbances in Lagos. *(Reuters)*

A pay strike by Amsterdam municipal workers Thursday paralyzed transport, and uncollected rubbish piled up on the streets. *(Reuters)*

After several incidents of cruise ships dumping garbage, the Caymans passed a law raising the maximum fine to $625,000 for ships that pollute, authorities said in George Town, Cayman Islands. The law was introduced after Tourism Minister Thomas Jefferson admonished cruise companies for the damage to the marine environment. Four ships have been found guilty of illegal dumping in the Cayman Islands in the three years, but the maximum fine under the old law was only $6,250. *(Reuters)*

Los Angeles imposed a total ban on smoking in indoor restaurants on Thursday. The ban, which had been strongly fought by owners, does not cover bars and outdoor dining areas, but would ban cigarettes in nearly 7,000 restaurants. *(Reuters)*

Sea travel was re-established Thursday between Corsica and Marseille as striking sailors resumed work. The strike over union recognition was called Wednesday morning and had been expected to last 72 hours. Negotiations are continuing. *(AFP)*

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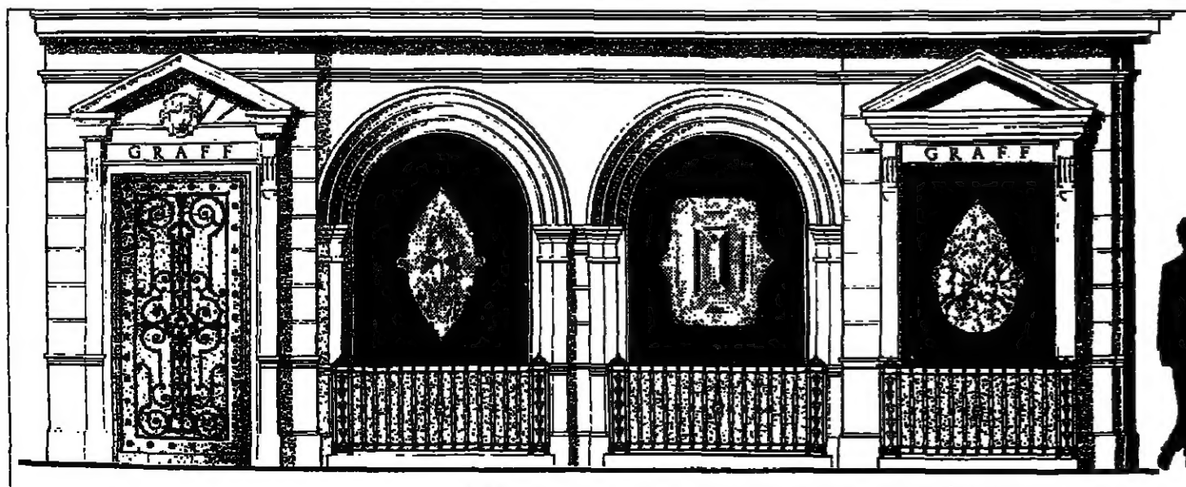

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STATESIDE / THAT'S ENTERTAINMENT

Charm Offensive, Damage Control or an Intimate Dinner at the Clintons?

By Roxanne Roberts
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — You invite a few people over for drinks and dinner. You talk about work, the kids, and inevitably, politics. It happens every night in Washington. No big deal.

Unless you happen to be Bill Clinton.

Shunning more grand forms of official entertainment, the president and the first lady began a series of private dinner parties this month as a way to meet some of the new neighbors — who happen to be members of the town's political and media establishments — along with a sprinkling of business types, artists and a couple of old friends.

Private is the operative word here: no comment, no pictures, no public guest lists. "They're not official dinners," said Neel Lattimore, deputy press secretary to Hillary Rodham Clinton. "These are small, intimate dinners with the Clintons and friends." Just like, he said, the parties we all throw for our friends.

Except, of course, it's not. It's the president. Which means, like it or not, people are buzzing about the latest soirées.

"You have to be pretty jaded not to admit that being at a dinner at the White House is a pretty interesting experience," said Susan Spencer, the CBS White House correspondent. "I took my little place card home and I'm going to give it to my mother. She'll be thrilled."

Until now, Washington had been suffering from White House withdrawal. Lacking any big black-tie events at the executive mansion, social, political and media types had been reduced to gossiping from afar about haircuts. Those 1,000-person funfests on the South Lawn (called "zoo" or "children's" parties by guests), like the press barbecue on June 13, carry no cachet.

But these elegant dinners for 40, dubbed the "grown-up" parties, are a genuine ace to casually drop in conversation.

Not that anyone is talking — at least not for the record. In keeping with the Clintons' wishes, many of the guests refused to comment on the dinners.

"I consider it a private party," said David McCullough, the author of "Truman."

"I can tell you the food was wonderful, the music was spectacular, and the house never looked better."

Nonetheless, a few details have leaked out: There have been six dinners so far, on June 2, 3, 10, 11, and this Monday and Tuesday. The evenings typically begin at 7:30 with a cocktail hour on the Truman Balcony, with a harp and flute playing in the background. Instead of dispensing the brief receiving line pleasantries of a state dinner, both Clintons circulate freely, charming (according to more than one guest) the socks off everybody.

Usually there is a tour of the Lincoln Bedroom (somebody bounced on the bed, but no one is saying who) and newly decorated Treaty Room. The tour guide? Bill Clinton, pointing out all the neat historic doodads himself. "He's terrific at that kind of thing," said one history buff.

Dinner is served in different settings all around the mansion: in the Green or Blue rooms on the State Floor, or the second-floor Yellow Oval Room leading onto the Truman Balcony, or the East Wing foyer, which looks out on the first lady's garden.

There are four tables of 10, four courses, two wines, and the Army Strings violins in the background. The president's table, said a guest, sounded "like a mini-press conference." The rest of the room sounded the way a successful dinner should: loud, with a lot of laughter and banter.

"Given the setting," said one longtime friend, "this is about as close as you can come to feeling you're over to someone's house for dinner."

It would be cynical and churlish, say friends, to suggest that these dinners are anything but a genuine effort by the Clintons to socialize.

But put your ear to the ground and you'll hear the certain wisdom that this charm offensive is more than a coincidence: It's a smooth courting of Washington insiders and the press. The relationships have been, to put it charitably, somewhat strained. This isn't dinner, it's damage control.

Not so, according to Mrs. Clinton's press secretary, Lisa Caputo, who says the dinners have been planned for some time. "The Clintons made the decision in February to give them in late spring or early summer." The couple wanted, she said, to have ample time to learn how the White House functions and operates before they began entertaining.

The press relationship is perhaps the trickiest to navigate. After months of seeming to disdain the Washington press corps, the Clintons are now inviting them to dinner. "There was absolutely no sense of business about this evening," said one journalist. "Nothing asked, nothing offered. There were no transactions."

But for any reporter, the chance to see the Clintons in a social situation is instructive, and for the Clintons, it's a chance to show themselves, with all their expertise and sophistication, to the press. "I don't think there's any question that this is an attempt to improve press relations," said Jack Nelson of the Los Angeles Times. "I think any time there's more connection it benefits both sides. And I think it benefits the public, because it gets a clearer idea of what the leaders are doing."

Away From Politics

● **Astronauts on the space shuttle Endeavour** grabbed a giant satellite with the shuttle's robot arm Thursday and tucked it into the spacecraft's cargo bay. The reusable European satellite, called Eureca, will be returned to Earth with its load of scientific experiments.

● **A computer science professor was critically injured when a mail** bomb exploded at Yale University in New Haven, Connecticut, on Thursday. The victim, the second academic injured by a bomb in recent days, was identified by hospital officials as David Gelernter, 36, associate professor of computer science. On Tuesday, Dr. Charles Epstein, a San Francisco geneticist, was badly injured when he opened a parcel bomb sent to his home in the mail. Published reports, citing law enforcement officials in Washington, said authorities were exploring similarities to a string of at least 12 bombings from 1978 to 1987 in six U.S. states.

● **The death of an 84-year-old Colorado woman** from a respiratory illness brings to 18 the number of fatalities linked to a rodent virus, health officials said. There have been thirty-four illnesses attributed to the mysterious virus, most of them on or near a Navajo Indian reservation that spreads across parts of Arizona, New Mexico and Utah. Five of the cases were in Colorado.

● **AIDS researchers are grappling with the difficult question** of whether to change the guidelines that govern the use of the anti-viral drug AZT in view of a major new study that casts doubt on whether the drug prolongs life when taken in the early stages of infection. A federal advisory panel could issue new recommendations as early as this summer that would alter the drug's use. AZT, the most widely prescribed AIDS drug, is now recommended for patients who are infected with the HIV virus that causes AIDS but have not yet developed symptoms of disease.

● **States may make it easier to commit mentally retarded people** to state facilities against their will than it is to commit the mentally ill, the Supreme Court ruled Thursday. The court said the constitution did not require the same standards for the retarded and the mentally ill in involuntary commitment proceedings.

AP, LAT, WP, Reuters

Jim Bourg/Reuters

LAST RITE — Worshipers at St. Joseph's Church in Worcester, Massachusetts, weeping and saying a rosary while police officers escorted them from their church. They had conducted a 24-hour vigil there for more than a year to keep it from being closed and merged with another French Canadian parish. The local Roman Catholic archdiocese had obtained a court order to force them out.

★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

For Health Plan, It's See You in September

WASHINGTON — The Clinton administration now appears likely to delay introduction of its health care plan until at least September, according to administration sources and members of Congress who met with Hillary Rodham Clinton.

After a meeting with House supporters of a single-payer, Canadian-style approach to health care, Mrs. Clinton, who heads a task force on overhauling the health-care system, said that the administration was prepared to move with its package as soon as Congress completed the budget reconciliation process. "As soon as it's over, we're ready," she said.

But while officials emphasized that the White House had made no final decision on further delaying the package — originally scheduled to be introduced in May — budget reconciliation is likely to continue through July, and then Congress is in recess for most of August. One White House official suggested that September would be "the earliest" that health care legislation could be introduced, and a game plan for promoting its passage could be put in place. *(WP)*

Scowcroft Group: Think Tank as SWAT Team

WASHINGTON — In Washington, old bureaucrats never fade away. They just incorporate.

Some of the leading lights of George Bush's foreign policy team have popped up again, calling a news conference to try to recapture the spotlight they enjoyed when they were helping to break up the Soviet Union and putting together the coalition against Saddam Hussein.

Brent Scowcroft, Mr. Bush's national security adviser, joined Lawrence S. Eagleburger, Mr. Bush's last secretary of state; Robert M. Gates, his director of central intelligence; Carla A. Hills, his trade representative, and other former officials in a law firm's borrowed conference room, repackaging themselves as a nonprofit group called the Forum for International Policy. To give the group a nonpartisan gloss, two Democratic lawyers and party leaders, Lloyd N. Cutler and Robert S. Strauss, sit on its board. *(NYT)*

Quote / Unquote

Daniel S. Goldin, administrator of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, after the space station was spared in the House of Representatives by a one-vote margin: "America would have stepped off the field and said we're out of the human space flight program, out of the future of technology and we're going to sit in the bleachers and watch the world go by." *(WP)*

Tax Increases on Fuel and Pensions Survive Senate Battle

By Paul F. Horvitz
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — In a second day of grinding debate, Senate Democrats narrowly defeated a series of Republican efforts Thursday to undermine President Bill Clinton's five-year budget plan.

A move to kill a modest gasoline tax increase was beaten by a two-vote margin. A similar move against the Democrats' plan to increase taxes on public pensions under Social Security fell just short.

A highly partisan tone pervaded the debate as the senators moved toward an expected late-evening vote on the overall budget plan. According to Mr. Clinton and his Democratic allies, the plan would result in more than $500 billion in cuts in the federal deficit through 1998.

The president continued to lobby wavering members of his own party, many of whom face re-election in 1994. They fear that casting votes to raise gasoline taxes or to enlarge the tax burden on Social Security recipients will be used against them by Republican challengers.

One such Democrat, Senator Frank R. Lautenberg of New Jersey, told the president at midday that he would vote against the package.

"He was annoyed, to say the least," Mr. Lautenberg said.

Three liberal Democrats, meanwhile, said they had finally agreed to vote with the president after persuading Senate leaders to restore $9 billion in health insurance funding.

Republicans continued to strenuously oppose all tax increases and offered amendments to change nearly every major facet of the bill.

This prompted Senator George J. Mitchell of Maine, the Democratic leader in the Senate, to comment: "If President Clinton tomorrow sent a bill up here to praise apple pie and motherhood, I predict we would vote that the Republicans would offer an amendment that says apple pie is evil and motherhood is malicious."

The Republicans failed Wednesday night in an effort to pass a "tax-free alternative" to the overall bill that would still yield $500 billion in deficit reduction. The measure was beaten on a 55-to-43 procedural vote in a body that has 56 Democrats and 44 Republicans.

Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, a New York Republican, raised a large poster of a dinosaur labeled "Tax-a-Saurus" and stabbed it with a golf-club-sized pencil as he declared his opposition to any tax increases to reduce the deficit.

"Let's kill the Tax-a-Saurus!," he shouted. "Finish it!"

Senator David L. Boren, an Oklahoma Democrat, called the Republican effort "a political charade."

His colleagues asserted that any attempt to avoid new taxes amounted to a shield for wealthy Americans whose incomes rose and whose taxes fell during the 1980s.

The heart of the Republican plan was a cap on the growth of such mandated spending as the Medicare health insurance program for the elderly, Medicaid coverage for the poor, food stamps, welfare, veterans' benefits and farm price supports. Many economists say these "entitlement" programs comprise a runaway engine of deficit-spending in the U.S. budget.

But Democrats maintained Wednesday that the cap was, as Senator Jim Sasser of Tennessee put it, "political hocus-pocus" because it set a broad ceiling on spending without any description of whose benefits should be cut to achieve the lower level.

On Thursday, the Republican effort to kill a 4.3-cent-a-gallon tax increase on gasoline, diesel and jet fuel lost on a 50-to-48 vote.

Just outside, Ross Perot, the Dallas businessman, held a news conference to urge more spending cuts and less partisanship.

The Senate bill, most of which is supported by Mr. Clinton, contains $250 billion in tax increases and $100 billion in specific spending cuts. An amendment backed by the Democrats would impose a five-year freeze on all federal spending except entitlements and debt service. That envisions another $100 billion in savings, which in turn would lower interest payments on the debt by nearly $60 billion.

Republicans argue that the anticipated $100 billion in future savings through a spending freeze would be nullified by future votes in Congress.

To achieve the new revenues, the Senate bill increases the personal income tax rate to 36 percent, from 31 percent, for couples earning more than $140,000 and for single taxpayers earning more than $115,000. It also imposes a 10 percent surtax on income over $250,000.

The corporate tax rate would go up one percentage point, to 35 percent. Deductions for business meals and entertainment would fall to 50 percent of the expense, from 80 percent. The measure would cut payments to doctors and hospitals under the Medicare health insurance program for the elderly by $67 billion.

Any Senate bill will have to be reconciled in private negotiations with leaders in the House, then returned to both the House and Senate for final approval.

Hannah Troy, Designer Of the Petite Size, Dies

New York Times Service

Hannah Troy, 93, an influential women's fashion designer and manufacturer who invented the petite size and introduced modern Italian styles to the United States, died of a heart attack Tuesday in Miami Beach.

Her two major contributions to fashion resulted from chance and keen observation.

"I was at a May Company store in California when I noticed women pulling at their shoulders and waistlines and saw that most dresses didn't fit properly," she recalled from the late 1940s. Alterations were troublesome and sometimes spoiled the design.

On a hunch that the long-waisted ideal female form was more myth than reality, she studied measurements the military had made of women who volunteered in World War II. The statistics confirmed that the typical woman was short-waisted.

So Mrs. Troy introduced the petite size, saying, "The word had a nice ring." The concept proved a popular success.

Maurice Galy, 75, president of the Lycée Français de New York for more than three decades, died June 11 after a long illness in Massat in the Pyrenees region of southwestern France.

Gilman Rutihinda, 49, the governor of Tanzania's central bank, died Sunday in London where he was attending a conference of Commonwealth governors.

Robert Rakes Shrock, 88, a geology professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology who discovered a number of species of fossils, died of cancer Tuesday in Waltham, Massachusetts.

Scott F. Runkle, 77, a journalist and longtime publicist for the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, died June 16 while on vacation in Vézelay, France.

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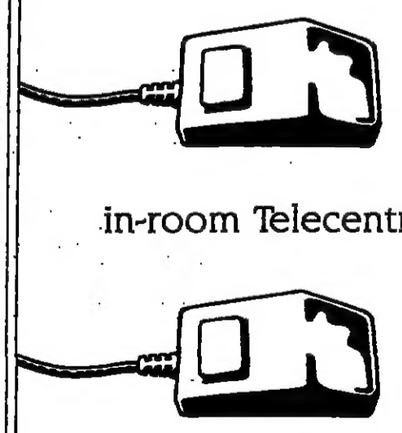

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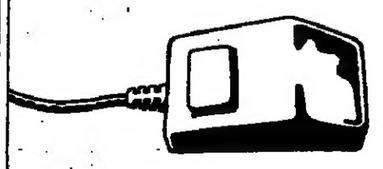

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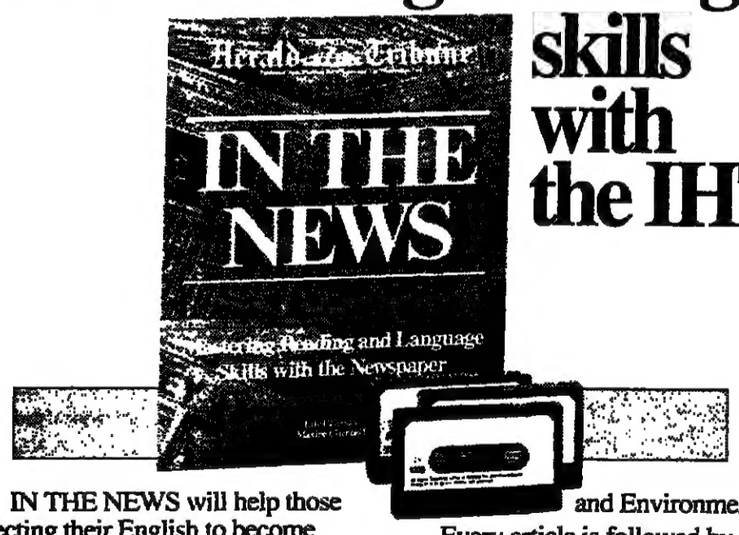

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Foes Assail Salinas On Plan for Capital

By Tim Golden
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — In a half step toward meeting demands for greater democracy in the hemisphere's biggest metropolis, the administration of President Carlos Salinas de Gortari has proposed a new form of government for Mexico City.

The country's main opposition parties objected almost as soon as the proposal was presented this week, saying it would reserve inordinate local power to the president and to the Institutional Revolutionary Party, which has governed for 64 years.

But while the Congress and all 31 state legislatures must approve constitutional changes for the plan to take effect, that seems almost certain because of the governing party's control.

"We can make our differences," Hiram Escudero, the leader of the conservative National Action Party in Mexico City's Assembly, said Thursday. "That is about all we can do."

The struggle over how Mexico City and the federal district it encompasses should be governed is a test of both the administration's willingness to cede authoritarian control and of the ability of the opposition to generate pressure for more democracy.

It could also have important consequences for Mr. Salinas's choice of a candidate to succeed him: Mayor Manuel Camacho Solis, who drafted the new plan, is considered one of two leading contenders. Elections are scheduled for August 1994.

Under the existing system, the mayor, perhaps the second most powerful official in the country, is named by the president. The mayor then selects 16 delegates to help him govern. The city's Assembly is chosen by popular vote but has little power.

As the country's nerve center, Mexico City has always had a political weight disproportionate even to its enormous size. The Mexico City valley, which the opposition wants to make the 32d state, is home to nearly one-fifth of the country's 84 million people.

Under the Salinas plan, the city would remain the federal district, somewhat like the District of Columbia. Its Assembly would gain some legislative authority, but not many powers that opposition parties demanded, like the right to impeach the mayor and to approve nominations for key posts.

Beginning in late 1997, the mayor would be chosen in a new way: The president would still make the choice, but he would have to choose from among the Assembly representatives of the party that receives the most votes. The Assembly would also have a chance to disapprove the choice.

Agence France-Presse

GAG RULE — A New Delhi policeman preventing an activist from shouting anti-government slogans at a ceremony Thursday.

Deciding Economy Will Go Better With Coke, New Delhi Invites It to Return

Reuters

NEW DELHI — India has reopened its doors to Coca-Cola after 16 years.

A cabinet committee on foreign investment gave Coca-Cola Co. approval Wednesday to set up a wholly owned subsidiary in India, which is undergoing sweeping economic reforms.

Coca-Cola pulled out of India in 1977 after the government insisted it reveal the formula for its soft drink, a closely guarded secret.

Coca-Cola's main rival, Pepsico, entered India in 1990 in a joint venture to challenge home-grown cola drinks with names such as Thums Up and Campa Cola.

A government spokesman said Coca-Cola would invest an estimated 600 million rupees (about $20 million) in the new project.

Among a group of other foreign investments approved Wednesday was permission for Pepsico to bolster its stake in its joint venture to 51 percent, from just over 44 percent.

Canadian Province Preserves Vast Tract

By Charles Trueheart
Washington Post Service

TORONTO — British Columbia's provincial government, putting preservation ahead of development, has decided to safeguard a vast northern wilderness populated by grizzly bears, wolves and bald eagles from the environmental ravages of mining.

The 2.5-million-acre (1-million-hectare) watershed of the Tatshenshini and Alsek rivers, an area twice the size of the Grand Canyon, will be designated a provincial park, Premier Michael Harcourt of British Columbia announced. In combination with adjacent existing parks in Alaska and Canada's Yukon Territory, the region's 21 million acres would constitute the world's largest protected area that crosses national boundaries.

"While we recognize there will be economic costs from this decision, the benefits to the global environment from this world wilderness reserve are unmatched," Mr. Harcourt said.

The government's decision in effect kills plans to build the hemisphere's largest open-pit copper and gold mine, the $430 million Windy Craggy project.

Environmental groups had contended that acid runoff from the mine would despoil the area's fragile ecosystem and undermine salmon fisheries downstream on the Pacific coast of Alaska. Mr. Harcourt said he had reached the politically thankless conclusion that "the preservation of wilderness and the proposed mining activities could not co-exist."

Mining industry demonstrators heckled Mr. Harcourt as he made his announcement. Windy Craggy officials vowed to seek several hundred million dollars in compensation for now-useless mineral leases. They also predicted a bleak future for the depressed mining industry in British Columbia, Canada's third-largest province.

Mr. Harcourt said he hoped the new wilderness park, almost untouched by man but a pristine habitat for grizzly and glacial bears, wolves, bald eagles, Dall sheep and wild salmon, would win United Nations designation as a World Heritage Site to ensure the ecosystem's long-term protection.

Accord in Israeli Spud War

Reuters

JERUSALEM — The McDonald's fast-food chain said Thursday it would open in Israel, ending an impasse over its refusal to buy locally produced potatoes. The company said Israeli investors would build a plant to produce fries that meet the chain's specifications, and McDonald's would seek to import potatoes until the plant is operational in mid-1994.

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Split in Bosnian Leadership Snarls Peace Talks in Geneva

By Paul Lewis
New York Times Service

GENEVA — A simmering quarrel within Bosnia-Herzegovina's 10-member collective presidency erupted into a full-scale power struggle Thursday, creating new opportunities but also new difficulties for efforts to negotiate an end to the 15-month-old civil war.

Seven presidency members who defied their leader, President Alija Izetbegovic, the hard-line Muslim head of the presidency, by coming here for talks with Serbian and Croatian leaders on partitioning the country, declared in effect that they now constitute the country's legitimate government.

At a press conference they said that the two negotiators, Lord Owen, for the European Community, and Thorwald Stoltenberg of Norway, for the United Nations, have now recognized them as the legitimate representatives of the country in peace talks.

They also announced that the European Community appears ready to do the same because the foreign ministers of Britain, Denmark and Belgium will receive them in Brussels on Saturday in the name of all 12 member states.

"That means the European Community and the world community are recognizing this presidency as the collective head of state," said Fikret Abdic, the team's most forceful member and only Muslim.

Franjo Boras, who described himself as acting head of the presidency in Mr. Izetbegovic's absence, said the seven-member team constituted a majority of the collective leadership and is thus constitutionally empowered to make decisions. "We have a quorum," he said.

But in an effort to limit the rift with Mr. Izetbegovic and his two Muslim hard-line allies, Ejup Ganic and Rasim Delic, head of the army, Mr. Boras also stressed that the team came here only to collect details of the new Serbian-Croatian offer and not to negotiate on it. "There has been no coup d'état," he said, "we are not selling out Bosnia-Herzegovina."

Officials here say the open split in the Bosnian leadership creates a dilemma for the mediators. They welcome the decision by a majority of the leadership to treat the new partition proposal as the basis for a serious attempt to find an overall solution.

At the same time they recognize that the Serbs and Croats are unlikely to bargain seriously over their plan for dividing the country into three ethnic states with the present team because it does not adequately represent Bosnia's Muslims, who make up 44 percent of the population.

"The sooner the Muslims come back to the table the better it will be for them," urged Radovan Karadzic, leader of the Bosnian Serbs. "They should negotiate rather than fight."

Lord Owen said, "We won't get firm map proposals until the Muslims are in the negotiation." He was referring to the unwillingness of Presidents Franjo Tudjman of Croatia and Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia to hold detailed discussions on the map showing how the country should be divided.

"No one wants to shut out anyone as important as President Izetbegovic or Dr. Ganic," Lord Owen added. He warned that Bosnia-Herzegovina would be "literally dismembered and destroyed" if the conflict continues much longer.

The Clinton administration also gave a boost to the beleaguered president by sending its first ambassador to Bosnia-Herzegovina, Victor Jackovich, to present his credentials in Sarajevo.

Mr. Jackovich assured Mr. Izetbegovic of U.S. support for Bosnia-Herzegovina as an independent, democratic and multiethnic state on the very day his fellow presidency members were discussing its partition into a confederation of Serbian, Croatian and Muslim states.

Rights Conference Assails Bosnia Plan

By Alan Riding
New York Times Service

VIENNA — Responding on Thursday to emotional appeals from a large bloc of Islamic countries, the World Conference on Human Rights rejected a new Serbian-Croatian peace plan to partition Bosnia-Herzegovina and called for a lifting of the arms embargo against besieged Bosnian Muslim forces.

The conference also called for an end to genocide in Bosnia and an immediate cease-fire in the fighting, and it strongly condemned "Serbia-Montenegro, the Yugoslav National Army, the Serbian militia and the extremist elements in the Bosnian Croatian militia forces" for perpetrating crimes.

The United States and most European countries abstained in the vote, arguing that the conference had agreed not to deal with crises in specific countries. But the resolution was nonetheless adopted by 88 votes in favor, with only Russia voting against and 54 nations abstaining.

The vote has no juridical significance, but it gave a large majority of United Nations members a rare opportunity to express their views in an international forum on a problem that until now has been handled almost exclusively by the Security Council.

The debate, which came on the eve of the closing of the two-week-long conference, had the effect of delaying negotiations on a final declaration aimed at reaffirming the universality of human rights and recognizing the rights of women, children and indigenous peoples.

Delegates from 170 countries have yet to agree on numerous crucial issues, including the American call for establishment of a United Nations High Commissioner on Human Rights.

Speaking on behalf of the Organization of Islamic Conferences, however, Pakistan's delegate, Agha Shahi, said it was "inconceivable" that the conference could end without addressing "the grave human tragedy that is continuing to unfold" barely 150 miles from Vienna.

In what seemed an indirect reminder of Europe's own failure to end the Bosnian war, he added that "the horrendous magnitude of the tragedy in Bosnia-Herzegovina is, and will remain, a blot on the face of a civilization which professes pride in its commitment to human rights."

The Islamic sponsors of the resolution had hoped to obtain its approval through consensus, but negotiations to this end ran up against firm European opposition to the call for a lifting of the arms embargo. France, Britain and Spain, which have supplied troops to UN peacekeeping forces in Bosnia, said such a move would escalate the war.

In contrast, the chief U.S. delegate, John Shattuck, recalled that President Bill Clinton had this week reaffirmed his view that the arms embargo should be lifted and, in a nod to European resistance, he noted that "we are actively engaged in consultations on this crucial issue to persuade others to join us."

But while recognizing that the human-rights crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina is perhaps "in many ways the most serious facing the world," he explained the American decision to abstain by noting that Thursday's vote had the effect of creating "a hierarchy of human-rights catastrophes" by addressing only one of many in the world on Thursday.

Mr. Shattuck, assistant secretary of state for human rights and humanitarian affairs, later told reporters that "it is an irony that the prime movers of this resolution included some of the prime violators of human rights in the world today, among them Iran and Iraq."

11 Killed in Cairo Collapse

The Associated Press

CAIRO — A condemned apartment building collapsed early Thursday and pulled down the house next door, killing at least 11 people and injuring nine.

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Frank Leonhardt-Agence France Presse

A Kurdish separatist flashing a victory sign from the Turkish Consulate in Munich on Thursday after he and others seized the building.

U.S. Official Sees No Iraqi Buildup On Iran's Border

Reuters

WASHINGTON — The United States sees no unusual activity by Iraq on its border with Iran, a U.S. official said Thursday.

The official was responding to a New York Times article that quoted American officials as saying Iraq had moved some troops closer to the Iranian border and put its air defenses on high alert in its largest military mobilization since the 1991 Gulf War.

"We don't believe that there is any special effort or operation against Iran at this time," said the official. He explained that the United States "feels Iraq has in its routine military posture substantial forces adequate to launch an attack in the north, south or along this border with Iran."

"What we see now is nothing out of the ordinary," he said.

The official said that while that may have been the conclusion of government analysts when they first received "raw" intelligence data, further analysis had led to the conclusion he was now stating. He said all Iraq's activities seemed to be defensive in nature at this time.

KURDS: *Terror Assault*

Continued from Page 1

governments had been too tolerant of Kurdish extremists in their countries.

Turkey's foreign minister, Hikmet Cetin, criticized the police in Germany, France and Switzerland for reacting too slowly and ignoring Ankara' warnings.

A hostage in Munich who was released at midday told the police that the terrorists were 20- to 25-year-old men who commanded the hostages energetically but politely. The men denied any connection to the Kurdistan Workers Party.

The party has been active in Western Europe since its founding in 1978. Germany's Office for Constitutional Protection, the domestic intelligence agency, estimates that there are 5,000 organized extremists — about half of them in the party — among the 400,000 Kurds living in Germany. Germany is also home to 1.8 million Turks, whose urban neighborhoods of Turkish shops, travel agencies, and banks have become targets of Kurdish terror.

In the aftermath of last month's neo-Nazi firebombing, which killed five Turkish residents in Germany, Kurdish separatists clashed with other Turkish political groups in several German cities.

Mr. Kohl responded to the violence with repeated threats to deport any foreigners who resorted to force to protest anti-foreigner attacks.

"We cannot tolerate that small groups of Turkish fanatics will fight out their domestic conflicts in street battles here in Germany," Mr. Kohl said.

Where Attacks Took Place

Washington Post Service

Following is a list of cities where Kurds attacked Turkish stores, banks, offices or government facilities Thursday:

France
Marseille
Lyon

Denmark
Copenhagen

Sweden
Stockholm

Switzerland
Bern
Zurich
Geneva

Germany
Munich
Berlin
Hamburg
Bonn
Bad Godesberg
Düsseldorf
Cologne
Duisberg
Gelsenkirchen
Essen
Dortmund
Münster
Hürth
Stuttgart
Ulm
Mannheim
Karlsruhe
Hannover
Frankfurt

(The police in Germany said attacks took place in two other cities, but did not name them. There was no explanation for the omission.)

TERROR: *Plot to Blow Up UN*

Continued from Page 1

either of the cases who is known to be a close associate of the cleric's.

The sources said Mr. Siddig was in the running for a senior position at the Jersey City mosque where Sheikh Abdel Rahman regularly preaches.

Sudan, the native country of five of those arrested, is one of the most fundamentalist of the Arab nations. Egypt has accused Sudan of financing the Muslim fundamentalists waging a violent campaign to overthrow the Egyptian government.

Sheikh Abdel Rahman is appealing against a deportation order from the Immigration and Naturalization Service. U.S. immigration officials contend that he lied in his entry papers. He is not being held while awaiting his appeal.

Mr. D'Amato, speaking in Washington, said he was targeted because of his calls for a death penalty for terrorists and his demand for harsher treatment of Sheikh Abdel Rahman.

"I think we have to understand that we're going to have these lunatics who think that can get us to change our position by these kinds of activities," said Mr. D'Amato, who has been traveling with extra security.

Mr. Hikind is a Jewish activist who, like Mr. D'Amato, was outspoken in condemning the World Trade Center bombing, and terrorism in general. Mr. Hikind was one of the early leaders of the Jewish Defense League in New York.

The Lincoln and Holland tunnels, which connect New Jersey and Manhattan, are operated by the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey, which also runs the World Trade Center. The Port Authority said it had heightened security at both tunnels. The Lincoln tunnel has three two-lane tubes and the Holland has two tubes.

Canadian authorities arrested an Iranian on suspicion of preparing safehouses and escape routes for the bombers of the World Trade Center, according to a published report.

Kurds' New Tactics Rooted in Old Woes

By Alan Cowell
New York Times Service

ANKARA — The attacks by Kurdish separatists on Turkish installations in Europe on Thursday reflected a tactical shift by a Marxist group that has been fighting a little-heeded but violent guerrilla war in the remoteness of southeastern Turkey for more than nine years.

From news agency snippets about obscure and half-chronicled deaths, the assaults in Western Europe on Thursday propelled the separatist message to a far broader audience.

But the attacks also evoked the wider tangles of expediency and ethnic passions that mold the destinies of some 20 million Kurds who form troubled and troublesome minorities in parts of Turkey, Iran, Syria and Iraq.

The Kurds are Sunni Muslims and have their roots deep in this region. Traditionally, they speak Kurdish, not Arabic or Persian or Turkish, and claim a cultural heritage that sets them apart from the lands where they live. Divided among themselves, however, they present no uniform options to strategists in the United States and other Western countries.

From bases in Turkey, U.S. and allied warplanes fly regular missions over Kurdish northern Iraq to deter President Saddam Hussein's army from renewing its attacks on the area, and thereby sustaining the Kurds' claim to freedom to run their own lives.

The same Western allies, however, tacitly support Turkey's argument that separatists from the Kurdistan Workers Party — the guerrilla group thought to be behind the attacks and hostage-taking in Europe on Thursday — are terrorists, and not only because of their vicious tactics against Kurdish and Turkish civilians or their Marxist ideology.

Turkey was a bastion of the Western alliance in the Cold War and these days it is a central player in the Western campaign to contain Mr. Saddam in Iraq after the Gulf War.

Only Thursday, the Turkish parliament approved a further six-month extension of the operation under which Western warplanes patrol northern Iraq, even as Turkish forces reportedly massed in Kurdish areas of southeastern Turkey for a fresh attempt to put down a Kurdish revolt.

The realpolitik is not confined to the West.

As they have fought and lost campaigns for autonomy, the Kurds have shown themselves divided by clan, faction and national boundaries. Thus, last October, Kurdish Pesh Merga guerrillas in Iraq joined the Turkish Army to fight Turkish Kurds.

The reason, essentially, was that Iraqi Kurds are totally dependent on supply routes through Turkey and on the protection of the allied warplanes flying from Turkey: expediency, thus, came before any notion of a shared, transnational, Kurdish cause. Indeed expediency, not altruism, has dictated the Kurds destiny in a region where the Kurds have found themselves pawns in the power games of the lands they inhabit.

BCCI: *Racketeering Lawsuit Seeks $1.5 Billion From Abu Dhabi Rulers*

Continued from Page 1

includes former Senator Charles Mathias, its chairman.

"This action provides the best chance that the truth of the complex and mysterious takeover and control of First American will finally come to light before an American court," Mr. Albright said Thursday.

Mr. Albright, 68, a former New York superintendent of banks, has taken on an adversary that state and federal prosecutors have investigated and negotiated with for several years. They are interested in looking at documents BCCI moved from London to Abu Dhabi before the bank closed in 1990. In addition, Swaleh Naqvi, BCCI's chief executive is now under house arrest in Abu Dhabi while the country conducts its own investigation of the scandal.

The outcome of the case will have a direct effect on U.S. taxpayers. Because of a plea agreement between the liquidators of BCCI and the U.S. government, half of any money left over from the sale of First American will go to the U.S. Treasury. The other half will go to depositors who had money in BCCI branches abroad.

If Abu Dhabi were successful in claiming the $293 million it says it is owed by First American, that would leave only $81 million for the U.S. fund established by the plea agreement.

Although the Abu Dhabi ruling family owned 77 percent of BCCI when it was closed by regulators in 1991 for massive fraud and money-laundering, Sheikh Zayed has contended that his family was one of the victims of the bank's wrongdoing, having lost billions in accounts it had on deposit there.

But, according to the lawsuit filed on Thursday, Sheikh Zayed was, from the founding of BCCI in 1972, a "co-conspirator with BCCI in multiple illegal acts and schemes." These included "the scheme to fraudulently acquire First American through a pattern of racketeering."

The complaint lists scores of examples of Sheikh Zayed and his co-conspirators funneling money to First American and its parent company in ways that would hide the transactions from U.S. regulators. The illegal ownership of First American by Sheikh Zayed and BCCI harmed the bank in numerous ways, according to the complaint. Following revelations about the illegal ownership, First American lost more than $1 billion in deposits and was ordered by regulators to be sold.

The filing was the second shot in what is expected to become a huge legal battle for control of the nearly half billion dollar fund that is in the hands of Mr. Albright and the court.

ALONE: *Asian 'Parachute Kids' Lead a Pampered, Lonely Life in U.S.*

Continued from Page 1

sometimes cleaning, cooking or even supervising servants. Craig gets straight A's at San Marino High, and Zoe is a student-government leader at Huntington Intermediate School.

But educators and the UCLA study have found that along with the increased responsibilities can come isolation and pain. Some of the children readily admit to feeling sad and left out.

Don Cooke, a vice principal at Arcadia High School, sees "a terrible problem."

"The kids we run into are very lonely, almost to a state of depression," he said.

"They either overcome their situations and become very successful, or they turn to another peer group for acceptance, and that's often Wah Ching or Red Door," Mr. Cooke said, ticking off the names of two Asian gangs.

Under the terms of their immigration papers, minors must live with parents or legal guardians, often extended family, or they could be deported.

As a result, no one knows the actual number of youngsters involved. And although they acknowledge the existence of the trend, most people are reluctant to talk about it on the record.

"My dad would kill me if he even knew I was talking to you," Craig said.

Despite the paucity of hard data, interviews with students, school officials and researchers offer a glimpse into how the parachute world works.

Parents usually fly over with their children, find them a place to stay, enroll them in school and then return home. Many families buy homes in wealthy enclaves such as San Marino as a hedge against political turmoil in their home countries. Some place their children with extended family. Others pay people to take care of the children and masquerade as relatives to school officials.

Families have different ways to stay in touch. Some children fly home on vacations, but many live in the United States year-round. Some parents call weekly. Others install fax machines and make their children relay report cards to Asia.

David, a high school senior in San Marino, must submit monthly financial reports. Sam, also a San Marino senior, has been writing mortgage checks since he was 13.

Nigeria Alleges a Plot by U.K. and U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ABUJA, Nigeria — The military government said Thursday that it had unearthed an anti-Nigerian plot by the United States and Britain, and it pledged "necessary action" against any country that sought to interfere in its internal affairs.

The Social Democratic Party candidate, meanwhile, declared himself president of Nigeria on Thursday. Moshood K. O. Abiola, whom unofficial results gave as the winner over Bashir Othman Tofa, candidate for the conservative National Republican Convention, said at a news conference that he was following the people's will.

The government statement was issued after Britain announced limited military sanctions against Nigeria and the United States said it would reassess relations following the cancellation of Nigeria's first presidential election in a decade.

In a harshly worded statement released through the office of the No. 2 man in the military regime, Admiral Augustus Aikhomu, the government led by General Ibrahim Babangida referred to its two biggest trading partners as "the enemy" and accused them of trying to destabilize the country.

"The federal military government has noticed the dangerous trend which certain foreign countries have embarked upon in their response to the current crisis of the transition program," read the statement, issued in Abuja.

"Specifically, the government has unearthed a plot by the governments of the United States and Britain not only to mobilize their European allies against Nigeria but also to incite peace-loving Nigerians against themselves and their government, or to incite sections of the armed forces against this government."

"We wish to state that the Nigerian government will take necessary action against any foreign country and interest groups that seek to interfere in our internal affairs," it added.

Britain, imposing limited military sanctions, said Nigeria's decision to annul the June 12 elections should be reversed.

"Nigeria deserves better than a further period of unstable and undemocratic military rule," the Foreign Office in London said.

The United States, which takes nearly half of Nigeria's daily oil output of about 1.85 million barrels, said it was reassessing all aspects of its relations with Nigeria, including $22.8 million in aid.

The elections were to have returned Nigeria to civilian government after a decade of military dictatorship.

The Campaign for Democracy, a coalition of 42 human rights and social organizations, urged a general strike and demonstrations to force General Babangida to honor the election results. *(Reuters, AP)*

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OPINION

Herald Tribune. INTERNATIONAL
Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Quarrel Over Steel

Of all the world's trade quarrels, none is more intractable or inflammatory than the quarrel over steel. The industry is hugely overbuilt, enabling it to make far more steel than anyone will buy. But haunted by high unemployment, governments cringe at the thought of closing steel mills. Instead, to protect jobs and exports, they pour out subsidies that violate U.S. trade law.

The U.S. lawsuits against dumped and subsidized foreign steel went through another of their many stages this week as the Commerce Department announced its final decisions on penalties. American steel producers embellished the occasion by accusing their foreign competitors of running a great global cartel. But that's hardly a surprise. The United States itself contributed heavily to the cartelization of the world steel industry with the system of import quotas that it ran for many years. The quotas forced steelmakers abroad into agreements to split up the U.S. market.

President George Bush, in one of his best decisions, abolished the import quotas and called on steel exporters to agree to rules on subsidies. That proved too hard. The negotiations collapsed. In response, Mr. Bush said he would open the United States to unlimited imports — but under U.S. law on subsidies and dumping. With that, an alliance of American steel companies immediately sued their foreign competitors. Those competitors and their governments vehemently protest that the U.S. laws are biased in the American producers' favor and are more than slightly protectionist. There is something to that charge, certainly in the case of dumping. But in the absence of enforceable international rules of competition, national law will have to serve. Unregulated trade in steel is not realistic as long as countries' attitudes toward government aid and their antitrust standards vary as widely as they do.

Now that the Cold War is over, governments are no longer much inclined to make trade concessions merely to hold military alliances together. Perhaps these collisions are not getting any more serious in substance. But the amount of attention given to them, and the emotional heat that they produce, seems to be rising.

Despite the rancor that it is creating, the U.S. litigation over steel is a great deal better than the import quotas that preceded it. A return to quotas, which most of the world prefers, is no solution. What is needed is a code of worldwide rules covering subsidies, dumping and collusion. But progress in that direction has been exceedingly slow.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

For a Total Test Ban, Now

Ever since World War II the planet has lived with the threat of nuclear war. Thirty years ago, the Limited Test Ban Treaty drove British, Soviet and U.S. nuclear testing underground. But a total ban on nuclear tests has eluded the world's grasp. President Bill Clinton is now in a position to help achieve that goal.

During his campaign, he called for "a new national security policy equal to the challenges of the post-Cold War era." Testing new nuclear arms was not among the challenges. Stopping nuclear proliferation was.

The president will soon decide whether to continue the moratorium on testing begun under President George Bush. He should do that, and move decisively to negotiate a ban on all nuclear tests. That will not assure an end to the peril of proliferation. But it will help stigmatize nuclear weapons and mobilize support for curbing their spread.

Russia and France now observe test moratoriums of their own. By announcing that the United States will not be the first to resume testing, Mr. Clinton can make it easier for them to refrain as well. That in turn would expedite negotiation of a comprehensive test ban.

To adopt a no-first-test policy, Mr. Clinton will have to face down the nuclear labs at Los Alamos, Livermore and Sandia. They want to conduct nine more tests between now and 1996. And if those tests poison the atmosphere for a comprehensive test ban, so much the better for them: It will open the way to more testing after 1996.

The labs' test program is remarkably backward-looking. Three tests would evaluate a more fire-resistant warhead for a cruise missile. The warhead is already safe enough, according to the air force, which does not want to bear the expense of replacing it. And the cruise missile in question is no longer deployed.

Three test explosions would determine whether warheads in the stockpile are in working order. But such reliability testing can continue to be done, as it is now, by inspecting warheads for signs of deterioration, testing their nonnuclear components and assessing their reliability by computer.

Three tests at U.S. facilities would allow Britain to evaluate warheads of its own, including a new gravity bomb for delivery by aircraft. But how can America ask Ukraine and North Korea to give up their nuclear ambitions while it continues as host for British tests? How, too, can Washington ask other countries to stanch the flow of high-tech exports to would-be proliferators when it continues to perfect its own warheads?

Nuclear testing is a dangerous anachronism in a world of potential proliferators. It is time for President Clinton to start thinking about tomorrow.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Now, Fear of Breathing?

The air that circulates through jumbo jets is not as fresh as it used to be. To economize on fuel, the newer planes change cabin air less frequently than older models do — every six minutes or longer, versus every three minutes. The effect on health and comfort is not known with certainty, but the risk is such that the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention are investigating whether infected passengers can transmit tuberculosis.

Broader study of all possible effects is needed as well. Passengers and crews have complained of headaches, nausea, double vision and — not least — the discomfort of less-than-fresh air.

Packing 400 people into a confined space for several hours at a time has never been prescribed as a cure for the common cold. Many factors may bear on a particular passenger's health and well-being — fear of flying, fatigue, stress or too many drinks at the airport bar. But fresh air applies to everyone, and particularly to the airline personnel who spend their working hours aloft.

The long battle to limit smoking shows the strength of the flying public's concern for the quality of cabin air, and of the resistance by tobacco interests, smokers and airlines to regulation even when there is overwhelming evidence of a hazard to health. The Federal Aviation Administration last studied cabin air quality in 1989, and found it satisfactory. A new study now would help, either to reassure the public and flight attendants that the air they are breathing is not hurting their health, or to instruct airlines to make it fresher.

Fresh air is scooped into a plane through its jet engines, which raise the air's temperature from too cold to too hot. The air is then pressurized, filtered, chilled by air-conditioners — the main fuel cost — and pumped into the cabin.

In planes produced through the mid-1980s, cabin air is completely replaced every three minutes, far faster than in offices or even hospitals. In newer models, fresh air is mixed half-and-half with recirculated air, so that a complete change takes at least twice as long; in these planes, the rate of ventilation is slower than in hospital tuberculosis wards, but certainly faster than in many office buildings. About half the seats on domestic flights last year were on planes with the new systems.

The investigation of possible TB transmission was prompted by the diagnoses of two passengers, on different flights, and a crew member on a third flight. No findings have been published, but the inquiry should alert the FAA to the need for an updated review. Bottom-line economizing at the risk of health and comfort would be intolerable.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

In Vienna, a Rights Milestone

The first world conference on human rights in 25 years, currently being held in Vienna, is a milestone in history despite the fact that much of the media has chosen to ignore or severely downplay the event.

Perhaps it has to do with the fact that human rights are no longer perceived as being "trendy" enough to warrant the torrent of coverage that the Earth Summit, held in Rio de Janeiro last year, got.

Calling for a universal human-rights standard, where people are ensured of not being tortured, killed or illegally imprisoned by the state, where fair and open judicial trials are guaranteed by law, and where freedom of association and speech are respected, does not seem to be asking for too much.

Despite the seemingly obvious need for a universal human-rights standard, a few nations are putting up strenuous objections in the name of local considerations.

These countries should realize that human rights are not the exclusive privilege of Western culture, as they would like their citizens to believe, but are universal values that should be applied everywhere.

For too long repressive countries have tried to cloak their human rights violations and abuses in excuses of "local considerations," saying their citizens are not yet ready for the responsibility of freedom brought by the enforcement of human rights.

Delegates to the conference in Vienna should strive to come up with a universal human rights standard and appoint a United Nations high commissioner for human rights.

Reports that recognition of a need for the protection of women's rights is making progress at the conference is a step in the right direction.

— Arab News (Jidda).

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The Moscow Sun Lights the Road to Tokyo

By Flora Lewis

MOSCOW — A remarkable ray of sunshine has begun to pierce the dire Moscow mood, with predictions that the worst of the post-Soviet crisis is over and things are starting to pick up. True, the optimism comes more from foreign experts who judge as outsiders than from engaged Russian officials, let alone the general public struggling to get through each day.

And true, the beginning of summer always makes people feel better. Food is more plentiful and the miseries of winter seem distant. But three winters announced as ultimate catastrophes have gone by and nothing disastrous happened, while the steady downward plunge of production seems to have stopped.

There are even grounds to argue, as some Russian commentators do, that the statistics still lie. But instead of exaggerating output as they did in Soviet days, now they are underreported because people and enterprises do not want to pay taxes.

The current joke, told by high-ranking officials, is typically pessimistic. The difference between a realist and a dreamer is that the realist is convinced that little men will arrive from outer space to save Russia, while the dreamer says no, the Russians will save themselves.

Still, the danger of hyperinflation is receding. A new constitution is being prepared and the expectation is growing that it will be adopted somehow and that there will be elections to produce a less obstructive parliament, possibly this year.

President Boris Yeltsin has regained the upper hand and aides who had strayed to orbit other would-be leaders are drawn back to what looks more surely like the winning camp. Continuation of economic reforms seems more determined. Mr. Yeltsin's major challengers, Ruslan Khasbulatov, chairman of the Congress of People's Deputies, and Vice President Alexander Rutskoi have lost credit.

With hindsight, people say the worst was when Mr. Yeltsin squeaked through the attempt to impeach him with 12 votes last winter. And confirmation of the new trend came when he won the April 25 referendum, with 59 percent voting "yes" to the question of confidence in his leadership. With Mr. Rutskoi on his presidential ticket in June 1991, he won with 57 percent.

Views vary, of course. But their range, as presented by senior politicians, officials and businessmen at a meeting of the World Economic Forum here, was about how hard it is going to be and how long it is going to take to get the economy moving, not how much worse things are likely to become, as in the past three years.

Even Arkadi Volsky, president of the Industrialists and Entrepreneurs Union of Russia, a conservative-leaning man who speaks disdainfully of our "romantically minded government officials," said he was more optimistic than six months ago and expected production to stabilize and start to increase again by mid-1994.

All this should make a difference when Mr. Yeltsin goes to the summit meeting of the Group of Seven industrialized countries next month in Tokyo. He certainly needs help, but the better political atmosphere improves prospects that it can make a difference and that it can be used more effectively than before.

The obstacles and the dangers ahead are still daunting. There is hidden opposition to foreign investment, attempts to prevent the necessary shifts of power, reluctance to move on with further reforms and the new laws essential to create a functioning market and encourage more short-term, get-rich-quick investment, so as to establish a new industrial base.

Bankruptcies, which at some point will have to come on a large scale, have not even started. When they do, there is bound to be a huge spurt of unemployment, which so far has crept up only from 1.2 percent to 1.6 percent. Social stability is by no means assured. Resentful nationalism and demagoguery are flourishing. There are quarrels with other republics, especially Ukraine, which could flare into grave danger, and the issues of nuclear-weapons disposal and nuclear-plant safety are far from settled.

Mr. Yeltsin himself remains something of an enigma, at his best in moments of crisis but sometimes bumbling and volatile when steadiness is needed. One analyst compared him favorably to Chancellor Helmut Kohl of Germany as a man who knows where he wants to go even if he lacks finesse and makes mistakes in getting there. Certainly, there is no visible alternative to his leadership and he seems to have regained confidence.

This is of the greatest importance, especially with the industrial countries feeling uncertain and weak. What happens here will probably be decisive for the state of the world in the mid-21st century. It gives backing for President Bill Clinton's decision to support Russian reform under Mr. Yeltsin and should encourage the West to be firm and clear on that line in Tokyo. It is only a beginning, but it is good news at a time when the faint-hearted were stealing the show.

© Flora Lewis.

By SKAUGE in Klassekampen (Oslo), CEW Syndicate.

The West Must Decide What It Intends for Russia

By Georges Skorov

This is the first of two articles.

PARIS — The West's interest in not letting Russia revert to totalitarianism is evident. The direction Russia takes will decisively influence the geopolitical future of much of the world. Without significant assistance, the country will not be able to negotiate the transition to democracy and to a market economy. But Western support for political and economic reform in Russia so far has been sporadic, inadequate and crisis-driven.

When Boris Yeltsin and Bill Clinton met this spring in Vancouver, they laid the groundwork for a major increase in financial assistance. At a ministerial meeting soon afterward of the Group of Seven industrialized nations, $43.4 billion was promised to Russia. If approved at the G-7 summit next month in Tokyo, this would be the biggest such aid package ever.

But the package is seriously flawed. Only $5 billion of the total represents new money. The package is a hastily assembled set of unconnected financial commitments, not a carefully prepared and focused program of aid. Except for the privatization fund — which the Clinton administration now says will be cut to one-fourth of its original $4 billion — the initiative is uncreative, more a public-relations exercise than a serious program for helping Russia.

The West lacks any meaningful and cohesive concept of how to help Russia. Neither is there an appropriate mechanism for channeling aid, or any clearly established set of priorities.

There have been two basic approaches in this century to providing international assistance to nations suffering economic collapse. One was the aid to the Weimar Republic, when the Allies first agreed to a rescheduling of debt, then granted government credits, and finally set favorable conditions for further financing. The other was the Marshall Plan for Western Europe after World War II. The outcome of both is well-known.

The difference between the two is not one of gradualism. In the first case donors seem to have cleared their consciences by trying to buy off the recipient's problems. In the second, the donor was fully engaged in the recipients' recovery.

The West's attitude to helping Russia is reminiscent of the Allies after World War I. Each time there is a threat to the democratic process in Russia, the West remembers that the stakes are too high to be left unattended. Loans and humanitarian aid are urgently offered, some back payments postponed. But public interest withers away as soon as the threat recedes.

That is what happened in 1991 before the abortive coup, in 1992 after the Gaidar government was forced to make concessions to conservatives, this year before the April referendum — and that is where the danger lies today.

The first question the West must answer is this: By what standards is the success of economic and political reform in Russia to be measured?

Is the goal a well-integrated commonwealth with most of the former Comecon members grouped around it? Or is it a loose, even antagonistic, grouping of successor-states to the Soviet Union, living in separation from other countries of Central and Eastern Europe?

Does the West want a politically strong and economically competitive Russia as a major actor in the global economy of the 21st century? Would it prefer a weaker and inward-looking nation? Does it want a new Russia to be part of the European Community? Would it prefer a broken-down nation stewing in its own juices?

And what do the Western powers think Russia is to do with its vast military-industrial complex? Just wish it away? What would happen if Russia were simply to close four-fifths of the nation's best industries, throwing 12 million people out on the streets? Would it not be better to help Russia convert its formidable defense industries to civilian production by offering long-term credits, grants and technical assistance?

And how long is the West prepared to observe nuclear proliferation in the former Soviet Union, and Ukraine's continuing game of nuclear blackmail?

Until such troubling questions are answered clearly, it will be hard to say that the program awaiting approval in Tokyo is sufficient.

The writer is senior research fellow at the Russian Academy of Sciences, and adviser to the Bank of Russia. He is visiting professor of economics at the HEC graduate school of management in Paris. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

China: The Regions' New Strength Saps the Center

By Gerald Segal

HONG KONG — Economists have finally recognized that China's economy is one of the world's largest. But before China becomes number one — which will probably happen within the next generation — it is time to recognize another emerging reality about China: The power of its regions is steadily growing, eroding Beijing's hold.

Examples are many: Rival provinces (Hunan and Guangdong) have mobilized militia as a squabble over the rice trade got out of hand. These and other provinces have set up inspection stations along rail lines and have restricted imports from other parts of China. Some provinces (Hubei, Hunan) use de facto currencies. When Beijing tried to raise the prices for centrally controlled energy resources, Guangdong's leaders defiantly decided to buy oil on the international spot market. In the capital, officials now refer to "chaos" caused by "regional protectionism."

Papers presented to a recent conference in Hong Kong sponsored by the International Institute for Strategic Studies and the Chinese Council of Advanced Policy Studies show just how much China is changing as the rivalry develop between the provinces and Beijing continues to grow.

This does not mean the country is about to break up like the former Soviet Union. The Chinese armed forces remain a powerful uniting factor. But the regional military commands have more power than their Soviet counterparts did, and important parts of that power might be mobilized in contradictory ways if a power struggle broke out in Beijing.

Beijing's decentralization of economic policies has naturally encouraged regionalism. But parts of China are also pulled outward by forces in East Asia that seek to create so-called Natural Economic Territories. Such territories are evident in southern China, where Guangdong and Fujian provinces fit in with Hong Kong and Taiwan. Other such areas are emerging farther up the Chinese coast as Japanese, South Korean and even Russian economic involvement grows.

The logical, but still uncomfortable, outcome for China seems to be a looser form of federalism.

As with the European Community, the principal question is becoming: What is the best level at which political, economic and foreign policy decisions should be made?

Some issues, like defense spending, will continue to be Beijing's prerogative. At $36 billion, the defense budget is the world's third-largest. But if the central government continues to use such spending in pursuit of causes like recapturing disputed islands in the South China Sea, then the interests of Beijing and some coastal provinces may conflict. The provinces want a peaceful environment to pursue growth; and these regions' economic partners will press for a less aggressive China.

Trade issues can be handled on various levels in a more federal China. Investors will learn to encourage competitive bargaining between the provinces. There will be far more need for knowledge about local conditions and leaders, and far less need to deal with Beijing. Of course, on some trade issues, such as the world trade talks, Beijing will continue to be an important player. In fact, Beijing may welcome the rigors of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade as a way of helping control the provinces.

The emergence of what may look more like a United States of China or a Chinese Economic Community has major implications. Many overseas Chinese may welcome the chance to extend their influence as more powerful Natural Economic Territories are created. And many non-Chinese in East Asia — notably the Japanese and the Koreans — may become eager to make use of Chinese regionalism to limit China's power.

The writer is a senior fellow at the International Institute for Strategic Studies, in London, and editor of The Pacific Review. He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

Consider This Broader Set of Rights

By Beth Stephens

NEW YORK — The United Nations human rights conference in Vienna has focused attention on a longstanding debate: Who decides what constitutes a human right?

The United States is on shaky ground in that debate.

Some governments argue that cultural variations justify different interpretations of fundamental human rights. They say basic guarantees of due process and democracy are Western concepts that are imposed on the Third World without its consent.

The U.S. government has reacted angrily to this claim, which is often an ill-disguised attempt to escape international scrutiny of human rights abuses. The U.S. government's moral position may be exemplary, but its hypocrisy reflects a short memory.

The United States, no less than countries it criticizes, claims the right to pick which rights to defend and international laws to uphold.

Human rights, as understood by the United States, focus almost exclusively on civil and political rights: free speech, a free press, fair elections and so forth. U.S. foreign policy emphasizes these rights.

International law, however, grants social and economic rights such as employment, education, housing and food — the so-called development rights — the same stature as political and civil rights. By emphasizing one kind of protection at the expense of the other, we risk losing touch with billions of people whose economic needs are as pressing as their thirst for democracy.

The spotty U.S. record of ratification of key treaties that codify human-rights principles reflects unwillingness to submit to world standards.

The United States has not ratified the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights. Even the Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was ratified only last year, and then with reservations that weaken its scope.

Washington refuses to ratify special agreements that would allow international review of human rights cases — for example, an agreement that would permit the Inter-American Court to rule on allegations of U.S. human rights abuses.

Although most nations have banned the death penalty, the United States refuses to acknowledge international law on this issue — claiming, in effect, that its culture gives it the right to go its own way.

President Bill Clinton has adopted the Bush administration's policy that international law governing political refugees' treatment does not apply to the United States. Directly violating the requirement that such refugees be given an opportunity to apply for political asylum, Washington has forced fleeing Haitians to return to Haiti without any hearing.

The contrast between the treatment of Cuban refugees, who get immediate and unrestricted access to the United States, and Haitians reflects a double standard.

In short, Americans have long relied on international law when they think it serves their national interest to do so; when it stands in the way, they ignore it. This undermines American leadership on rights.

The administration has expressed a willingness to move forward with ratification of some stalled treaties, such as the Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and to apply objective standards to human rights investigations.

However, until the United States shows that it will accept international definitions of human rights at home and apply those standards uniformly abroad, other nations will not trust its commitment to human rights.

Protection of such rights requires that monitoring and enforcement be removed from the political sphere. The United States could advance this goal by supporting the formation of a permanent, impartial international tribunal authorized to investigate and prosecute violations worldwide.

The writer, a staff attorney at the Center for Constitutional Rights, contributed this to The New York Times.

Be Prepared For Bosnia To Crumble

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — The war in Bosnia has dragged on longer than many expert observers expected. But there is a strong chance that it will now end much more rapidly than the world anticipates, bringing a sudden humanitarian disaster that could dwarf the suffering already seen.

The death of a nation tends to come quickly, catching the outside world unprepared. Regimes and armies that have shown amazing tenacity suddenly disintegrate. They collapse like punctured balloons, leaving no time for tidy withdrawals or the reasoned compromises being discussed by diplomats around polished conference tables.

That was the experience of Biafra, South Vietnam, East Pakistan and other national entities. One day Odumegwu Ojukwu of Biafra or Nguyen Van Thieu of South Vietnam vows to fight forever; the next he is loading gold onto a plane heading into exile.

I remember awakening one morning in Kurdistan in 1975 expecting to witness another day of combat between the guerrilla forces of Mustafa Barzani and the Iraqi Army, only to discover that overnight the camp's cooks had fled. In that moment of visible panic Kurdistan died.

The Bosnian government must now pursue a strategy of managing defeat instead of pursuing victory. It must choose what, if anything, can be salvaged from the wreckage of a national dream. That dream was the creation of a Balkan anomaly: a multi-ethnic state in which Bosnian Muslims, Serbs and Croats would live peacefully. Instead, the most President Alija Izetbegovic and his followers can hope for is control over a part of the original Bosnian state.

The governments of Western Europe and America are now telling Bosnian Muslims: It is time to accept defeat and go quietly. We will try to pressure the Serbs and Croats into granting you some crumbs of sovereignty in return. If you fight on, you will probably lose everything.

Mr. Izetbegovic's predecessors in other dying nations have usually chosen to fight as long as possible. They play for history or a last-minute miracle. That is the magnitude of the dilemma the Bosnia government confronts today as it considers the new negotiating effort to partition Bosnia into three states.

A truncated Muslim state would be spread across two or more separate chunks of territory. A second state would be carved out for the Roman Catholic Croats. The lion's share would go to the Christian Serbs.

This is a desperate solution that testifies to the awful nature of all available alternatives. The Clinton administration and the European Community have reluctantly concluded that partition is probably the best political result that can be achieved now, though it means condoning and expanding the population transfers that the Serbs have already carried out.

Serbian conquests have forced the Western governments to abandon the Vance-Owen peace plan, which called for a unified, decentralized Bosnian state divided into 10 cantons. Only three months ago Washington and the Europeans pressured Mr. Izetbegovic into signing the Vance-Owen plan, which has now been publicly buried. That sequence of events will add to the Muslim sense of betrayal by the West.

Partitioning Bosnia, as the Serbs and Croats now urge, would create a Muslim state in Europe, one whose religious nature is not freely chosen but imposed upon it by Christian warriors. This bitter and ultimately explosive irony is compounded by the fact that Bosnia's Muslims are among the world's most secular and cosmopolitan followers of Islam.

The looming Bosnian defeat imposes two obligations on the international community. The first is to prepare now for the humanitarian disaster that is certain to come if the Bosnians choose to go down fighting. Contingency plans for restraining the Serbs and augmenting relief supplies must be drawn up now.

The second obligation is to be clear and honest about the meaning of the death of the young Bosnian nation.

Such honesty will involve a difficult admission of collective failure by the international community. It will force Western leaders to come to terms with the importance of religion both in the war and in its grim aftermath, which can only add to Muslim-Christian misunderstanding globally.

Bosnia's final defeat will come quickly. But its effect will linger for a long time to come.

The Washington Post.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1893: Queen's Comédie

LONDON — By command of the Queen a contingent of the Comédie-Française will give a performance at Windsor Castle next week. The pieces selected for that evening are "L'Été de la St. Martin" and "La Joie Fait Peur." The Comédie Française company is so numerous as to afford material for two or three distinct representations on the same evening, so the performances before Her Majesty will not interfere with those announced to take place at Drury Lane Theatre.

1918: Retreat in Italy

ROME — General Diaz today [June 24] issued the following communiqué: During the daytime yesterday we achieved the supreme result of our victory. Pressed against the banks of the Piave, on a strip of ground becoming ever narrower, bombarded ceaselessly by our artillery and aeroplanes, the enemy, after clinging to the right bank desperately for a week at the price of enormous sacrifices, began, on the night from the 22nd to 23rd, his retirement to the left bank. The crossing continued yesterday under the intense fire of our artillery.

1943: Dying for Centuries

SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND — [By John Steinbeck. From our New York edition:] A small United Service Organization unit is aboard this troopship, girls and men who are going out to entertain troops wherever they may be sent. These are not the big names who go out with blasts of publicity and maintain their radio contracts. These are girls who can sing and dance and look pretty and men who can do magic and pantomimists and tellers of jokes. They have few properties and none of the tricks of light and color which dress up the theater. But there is something very gallant about them. The theater is the only institution in the world which has been dying for 4,000 years and has never succumbed.

OPINION

Ever Savvy and Stalwart, Above All She Had Heart

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The only time I saw Pat Nixon get testy with her husband was when he invited their Irish setter, King Timahoe, to climb up on a newly recovered couch in his White House office; it offended her frugal soul and she let Richard Nixon know it.

What I did not know at the time was their experience with another dog. During the two years in the 1940s when Mr. Nixon was trying to get her to marry him, she took care of his Irish setter, also named King; the young naval officer gave her a small china statue of an Irish setter by way of thanks.

Years later, in the White House, she put that piece on the desk in his private office, where he kept it as a reminder of the old days.

Pat Nixon did not want her husband to go back into politics after the defeats he suffered in 1960 and 1962, but once committed, nobody was more stalwart.

Fifty-three years married to the most inescapable political figure of our time: What do friends of Thelma Patricia Ryan Nixon remember?

I met her in the mid-'60s as his first comeback began, when she posed as "Miss Ryan," a volunteer answering political calls in her husband's New York law office. Callers would insist on getting messages to someone "close to Nixon"; she assured them she would, and in truth, nobody was as close.

She was politically savvy, an asset on the trail, and not just for patenting that rapt look listening to the same speech for the umpteenth time. At Antoine's restaurant in New Orleans in the 1968 presidential campaign, she smiled at a woman reporter who was coming toward her and said out of the corner of her mouth to me, "Watch out for this one — I've read her stuff, and she doesn't like us."

Nobody came up a harder way. She was a miner's daughter who as a child worked as a field hand on a truck farm; at 12, when her mother died, she kept house while scrubbing floors at a local bank to help her brothers get through college. She worked as an X-ray technician, movie extra, store clerk, scrimping to attend the University of Southern California, where she was graduated cum laude and became a high school teacher.

Because she did not come from the world or generation of many of her interviewers, she could say, "I'm not like all you, all those people who had it easy." Mr. Nixon resented the "too-good-to-be-true" derision aimed at her, telling me, "They criticize her because she happens to have the virtues that are no longer 'fashionable' — she has great character and determination."

His cousin, the novelist Jessamyn West, described Pat's face as "a private face, by bone structure, by its owner's temperament, by her punishing and cruel experiences as a girl, by the reason of 30 years of political exposure." We remember famous pictures of that private face in pain, fighting back tears at her husband's side in his moments of defeat.

She did not want him to go back into politics after his defeats of 1960 and 1962, but once committed, nobody was more stalwart; in the last days of Mr. Nixon's presidency, Pat Nixon was urging her husband to hang in there and fight impeachment all the way.

She earned the good times and enjoyed them. As candidate's wife, she built a bridge to voters and to children who could feel the personal warmth that cameras rarely caught; as first lady, she performed admirably as overseas ambassador and dinner partner to world leaders, while opening the White House to visitors, blind and sighted, as never before. As a mother, she reared two daughters who did their parents proud, with an extra reward when one became her biographer.

At her death at 81, we can stop to think of the meaning Pat Nixon gave to the phrase "politician's spouse."

The spouse of a politician accepts the loss of privacy and the loss of family time inherent in every victory, and signs on for the job of rehabilitation of ego after every loss.

The spouse of a politician must stay strong without ever becoming tough; must be unfailingly supportive in public and constructively critical in private; must see all and hear all to avert trouble and say nothing to get into trouble.

The spouse of a politician must pursue his or her career, inside or outside the home, with the goal of setting an inspiring public example of partnership — while being a genuine partner behind closed doors.

After an exhausting day during the '68 campaign, I asked this remarkably giving woman what single quality was most needed in a political wife, and without missing a beat, she answered in one word, "Heart."

The New York Times.

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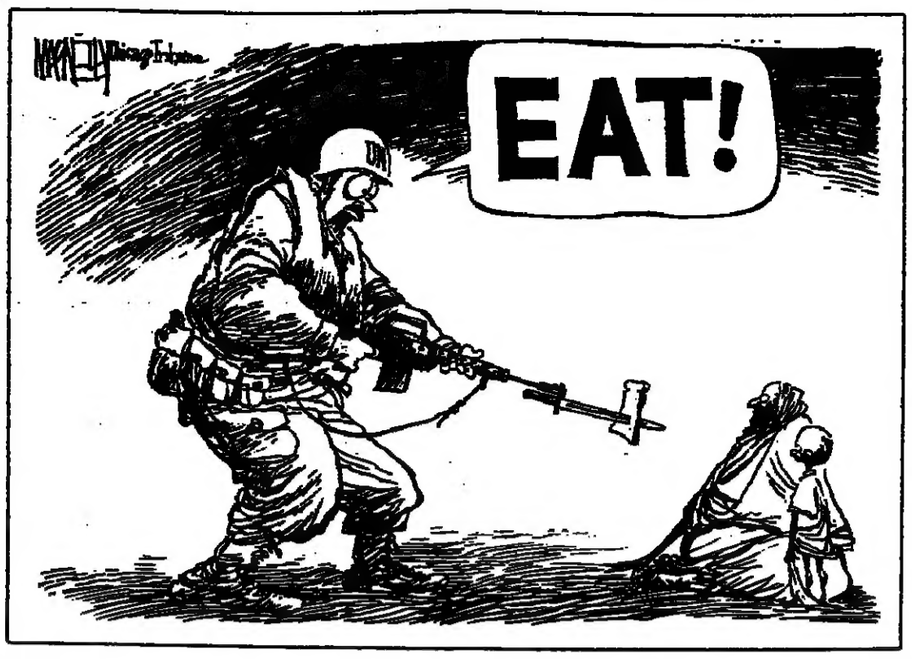

Bad Vibes and Not Laptops Are Fliers' Frequent Woe

By Andy Rooney

NEW YORK — Several airlines have alienated — that is, further alienated — important passengers by banning the use of laptop computers for part of any flight.

The airlines say pilots have complained that their navigational instruments have been inexplicably disrupted at times. A Federal Aviation Administration study didn't turn up any evidence confirming the suspicion, but the airlines say they want to be safe.

MEANWHILE

As a frequently unhappy flier I want to be safe too, but I'd like to offer other explanations for this supposed radio frequency interference.

At the root of the problem is bad vibes. They will disturb equipment every time — and there is no place where more of them are set in motion than on a commercial airplane.

A certain level of bad vibes is created as soon as a passenger looks for a place to put a coat in the overhead compartment.

For some time, major manufacturers have delivered new aircraft with the compartments pre-filled. Even when you are one of the first passengers on board, there is no room left above the seats.

The disturbance never occurred before airlines started projecting commercials on the cabin's TV screen before the movie. Commercials have a negative effect on our psyches and those effects produce high levels of bad vibes.

Flight attendants inadvertently produce bad vibes. They do this with their speaking style, which puts passengers' teeth on edge, and by condescending announcements that give undue emphasis to small words and inflate them.

"Fasten your seat belts" would be adequate for a planeload of people who have already fastened them. Instead, the attendant says, "We do ask that you make certain your seat belts are securely fastened." Just plain "fastened" isn't safe enough.

The problem of bad vibes is exacerbated when an attendant announces, "If there is anything we can do to make your flight more enjoyable, please don't hesitate to ask us."

The flight is in no way enjoyable, and everyone knows that the attendants are so busy you couldn't get their attention with a boat hook if you needed the Heimlich maneuver.

Pilots are part of the problem. When a person has temporarily put out of his mind the discomfort of flight by turning to a laptop computer, he does not wish to be reminded that the Grand Canyon can be seen on the right.

There is no test for the bad-vibes equivalent of the Richter scale, but when we are loaded on the aircraft and trundled out on the runway before the pilot announces what he has known all along — "departure will be delayed 45 minutes" — the navigational-influencing vibes on board must exceed the Richter equivalent of 7.

It is no help when an hour later — 10 minutes before the take-off — the pilot thanks us for our patience. Fury, not patience, is what we've been feeling, and the gratuitous "thank you" grates nerves.

There is a noticeable increase in the bad-vibes level when passengers who are using laptops, with the help of natural light coming in the windows, are asked to pull down their shades because the movie — with all possibly interesting elements edited out — is about to begin.

The use of a laptop computer is one of the few things that makes a long flight bearable. Before the airlines ban them altogether, I implore them to look into the many sources of interference that seem to have escaped their attention.

The writer is a commentator on the CBS-TV program "60 Minutes." He contributed this view to The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Thailand vs. the Smugglers

Regarding the report "Amid Chaos in Cambodia, Raiders Carry Off Temple Treasures" (May 19):

Thailand is also concerned about illicit trafficking of world cultural objects. We are deeply disturbed at the implication of Thailand's lack of responsibility and effectiveness in dealing with these acts.

Thailand has always opposed any kind of illicit traffic. The Thai government has encouraged neither import nor export of cultural materials. In fact, Thailand, like Cambodia, has been robbed of her natural treasures.

Due to the long stretch of border between Thailand and Cambodia, it is difficult for Thai authorities to stop all smuggling. But in recognition of the need to protect and preserve the world's cultural heritage for future generations, Thailand has long participated in various treaties and organizations for the conservation of historic art objects.

Thailand, for example, is a participant in the conference for Safeguarding and Development of the Historical Area of Angkor Wat, with Japan, France and Unesco as the leading coordinators.

RAVEE HONGSAPRABHAS,
Deputy Director-General
for Information,
Ministry of Foreign Affairs,
Bangkok.

Taking a Cue From Ford

Regarding "Europe's Auto Industry Tries to Turn a Corner" (June 2):

Europe's auto executives have obviously never heard how Henry Ford raised his workers' salaries so they could buy Ford cars. These days the executives raise their own salaries and fire the workers. Who do they think will be able to buy and run a car — robots?

RICHARD FREMANTLE,
Florence.

Homosexuals' Worth

Regarding "Witches and Homosexuals" (Letter, June 3):

Well done, Leslie Schenk! Your letter reminds us of facts about homosexuals that should be obvious to all. They are talented, reliable, tolerant and enthusiastic. In my experience in the air wars over Europe, Korea, Vietnam and in the Cold War, as a jet bomber pilot and commander, their performance has been flawless. In spite of discrimination, ridicule and harassment their contribution is probably greater than that of all others combined. The military gets their services cheap.

CHARLES H. MIXON,
Lieutenant Colonel,
U.S. Air Force (retired),
London.

On U.S. Health Reform

Regarding "Focusing Like a Laser on Medical Costs" (Opinion, May 12):

I also underwent medical treatment to avert retinal detachment, not in France but in Britain, where for 24 years I have been registered with the National Health Service, and as a result my treatment didn't cost me a penny.

I can't imagine my native United States ever going for so "socialistic" a medical-coverage plan as the comprehensive British version, but surely the day has to come when it will accept a more palatable variant, like the Canadian, French or German model.

JACK PITMAN,
London.

The French health-care system does offer an overall level of high quality and broad coverage. It certainly provides more care to more of its citizens than does the U.S. system. But it is neither cheap nor self-sufficient. It all but encourages overuse. Hospital stays are much longer than in the United States, and the number of pharmacies reflects the heavy reliance on prescription drugs.

Out-of-pocket costs are much lower than in the United States, but this is only part of the financial picture. An inventive range of high taxes and social charges is supposed to pay for the system; for those of us who foot the bill, French medical care does not come cheap.

It is all too true that the American health-care system needs overhaul and it is shameful that we have for so long been the only industrialized country in the world without some form of basic coverage. But Americans would be better off looking to the French for what to avoid, not what to imitate.

BONITA W. PINKHAM,
St. Germain-en-Laye, France.

The American physician, after obtaining his bachelor's degree, spends an additional eight years, on the average, undergoing medical education and internship. American medical technology leads the world in virtually all kinds of medical science. The world of medicine tends to come to the United States to observe and study American laboratories. U.S. medical research is second to none.

Introducing socialized medicine in the United States as proposed by the Clinton administration would be unwise; costs for health care would skyrocket.

HERBERT JOHNSON,
Cannes.

Extend Card Coverage

Regarding the report "American Express Acts To Open Airlines Plan To All Its Cardholders" (June 11):

The action to be taken by American Express to end the anomaly that excludes cardholders outside the United States from its Membership Miles program is commendable.

But another American Express benefit yet to be addressed is the Collision Damage Waiver for car rentals within the United States, when rented with American Express cards. Like several other credit cards, American Express provides collision-damage coverage, but only with dollar cards serviced from the United States. Stateside cards are issued only to customers permanently resident there. Consequently, when traveling within the United States, whether for business or pleasure, international dollar cardholders are excluded from the Collision Damage Waiver benefit.

Since American Express has acknowledged and is in the process of correcting the inequity regarding the Membership Miles program, let us hope this consideration will also be extended to the similar inequity concerning collision-damage coverage for car rentals.

R. MAXWELL FISH,
Sevran, France.

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L E I S U R E

An Inside Look at the Queen's Digs

By John Russell
New York Times Service

LONDON — London this summer has not been short of hot tickets. But the real sizzler is a ticket for any one of the days in August and September on which part of the interior of Buckingham Palace will for the first time be open to a paying public.

This event, which begins on Aug. 7 and runs for eight weeks, has already taken rank in the history of tourism as a major first. Within hours of the announcement, Buckingham Palace became the No. 1 attraction in Britain for visitors from abroad.

Tickets have the magical properties of fairy gold. Buckingham Palace is both a private house and a workplace in which a great many people have a great deal to do. But the least that can be said is that visitors will not be shortchanged. (A ticket costs about $12.50; the money will go toward the renovation of Windsor Castle after its recent disastrous fire.)

Many a traveled visitor may go to Buckingham Palace this summer in hopes of finding something akin to what Henry James found in the Galerie d'Apollon in the Louvre: "a general sense of *glory*. The glory meant ever so many things at once — not only beauty and art and supreme design, but history and fame and power, the world raised to the richest and noblest expression."

As to that, "beauty and art and supreme design" will be there in abundance, thanks to the royal patrons and collectors who bought with an unusual discernment at a time when the best pictures, the best furniture and the pick of the decorative arts were theirs for the asking.

Since the time of King Charles I, more than 350 years ago, there have been kings and queens of England who were major connoisseurs, along with others whose interests lay elsewhere. More often than not, they aimed rather to please themselves than to impress.

But unlike the Galerie d'Apollon, the interior of Buckingham Palace does not make a single statement. On the contrary, its state rooms are remarkable for their persistent and memorable heterogeneity.

This is a house that has lived several lives, been worked over repeatedly and undergone monumental enlargements. In the early years of the 18th century, it was the prettiest small country house in a still countrified London. It was passionately loved, first by the Duke of Buckingham, whose name it bears, and later by Queen Charlotte, the wife of King George III, who had been given it by her new young husband to do as she liked.

For Buckingham it was all roses, jasmine, fine books, nightingales in song and a niche, just 15 feet (4.5 meters) wide, in which a buffet dinner could be served. Affairs of state did not trespass upon it in Queen Charlotte's time, when Joseph Haydn made music, Thomas Gainsborough and Johann Zoffany were the preferred painters, and the best actors and actresses of the day were made welcome. (Meanwhile, Dr. Johnson was summoned to George III's Octagon Library.)

Echoes remain, here and there, of the days when the house existed more to seduce than to stun. When Queen Victoria came to live there after her accession, she at first kept officialdom at bay, asking only for more room for her ever-growing family. But ceremonial demands mounted, year by year, and by the 1850s it had come to seem absurd that the Queen Empress should receive official guests in what was still, in essence, a country house.

In 1853 an architect called Sir James Pennethorne was asked to put that to rights. He had neither the finesse nor the vivacity of Joseph Nash, the longtime favorite of George IV, but he did his best.

Meanwhile, the palace is the product, in one way or another, of a long sequence of patrons, collectors and architects, each one of whom left a distinctive mark.

There was George III, who at the age of 23 bought Buckingham House, as it was then called. He had inherited wonderful paintings from his father, Frederick, Prince of Wales. The founder in effect of both the British Museum library and the Royal Academy of Arts, he also collected prints, drawings, mathematical instruments, clocks, watches and furniture in a discerning, unshowy way.

His son, the future George IV, was a completely different, not to say antithetical, character. There was nothing unshowy about his tastes. He lived for building, for furnishing and refurnishing, and for collecting. He was fickle and feckless, but he had just about the best taste in Europe. For more than 40 years (1783-1826) he made and remade his London headquarters, Carlton House, into a department of wonderland. Much of what he assembled there is now in Buckingham Palace.

When working on Carlton House, he ran through five distinguished architects. When decorating it, he racked up tradesmen's bills to the equivalent of $1 million in today's money, all of them unpaid when he died.

Relentless in whatever took his fancy, he delighted in everything from 24 salt cellars by Paul Storr to a Polynesian ironstone war club. When colonel of a regiment of hussars, he had their uniforms trimmed with leopard skin.

Yet this was also the man of fine judgment who bought the best of Rembrandt, the best of Rubens, and the best of George Stubbs and Sir Thomas Lawrence. He had the best French and English furniture, the best silver, the best clocks and the best sporting guns from all over.

WHEN Queen Victoria and her German consort, Prince Albert, settled into the palace, the collections took a new tack. Early Italian paintings and German paintings by Hans Baldung Grien, Lucas Cranach and others were acquired, as was in time the work of contemporary English painters. Learned and exact in all things, Prince Albert saw to it that even the famous costume ball of May 1842, with its 2,000 guests, had its scholarly side.

Bowered at the time in domestic bliss, and delighting in the kind of party that was recorded by Engène Lami in his "State Ball, Buckingham Palace" of 1848, Queen Victoria loved Buckingham Palace as it was, but after the interventions of Pennethorne and his successors, much of the original and long-preserved intimacy of the house was lost.

It can, however, be glimpsed here and there to this day. As the architectural historian John Harris once pointed out, the Green Drawing Room is "really the thinly clothed bones of Queen Charlotte's saloon and, before her time, of the Duke of Buckingham's."

In the State Dining Room the massed family portraits make a dynastic rather than an aesthetic statement, and one that became more and more pertinent as Queen Victoria's children and grandchildren allied themselves in marriage to the royal families of Russia, Germany, Greece, Denmark and Romania.

It is, naturally enough, in the Picture Gallery that the long history of English connoisseurship finds full expression. The gallery itself now dates essentially from 1914, the date at which it was last done over, and it has a certain stiffness. This is contradictory to the general air of Buckingham Palace, in which styles and periods are allowed to mix and mate. Of the deadness that so often characterizes a great European palace that is no longer lived in, there is never a trace.

"State Ball, Buckingham Palace, 5 July 1848," painting by Eugène Lami

Royal Collection

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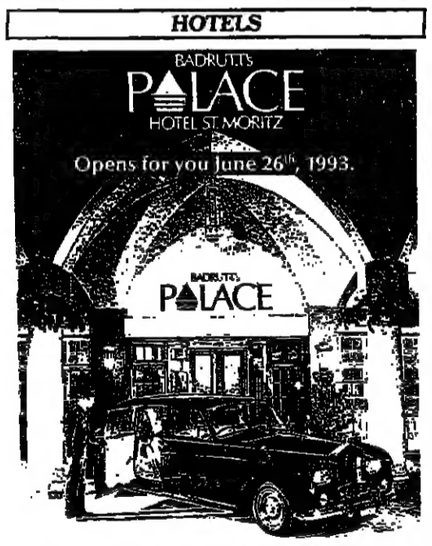

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A Window on Shopping in Tokyo

By Suzy Menkes
International Herald Tribune

TOKYO — It may not be the cheapest place to shop, but just looking in this city is a feast for the eyes. Department store merchandise in the West often has all the style of a garage sale. In Japan, the famous *depatos* on the Ginza (Tokyo's Fifth Avenue) offer elegant displays and delicate gift wrappings worthy of the international status names they are peddling at in-store boutiques.

On other floors, approximations to these designer goods are offered at lower prices: wallets with indeterminate logos or printed scarves resembling famous brands. Mitsukoshi currently has the ultimate in ghastly gifts: a patent leather quilted golf bag tricked out with chain decoration à la Chanel.)

When shopping in Tokyo, it makes sense to go native. All stores have kimono fabrics and related products which can serve as bathrobes. Often simple household objects are charming: washcloths with cherry blossom prints; aprons in tucked cotton; decorative boxes to hold sewing kits. At MatsuZakaya, a trip to the rooftop (where there is an open-air snack bar) means a garden department offering a miniature forest of bonsai trees with their gnarled branches and spiky needles. (But they may cost you as much as the wedding gifts that the Japanese buy from their favorite Tiffany store and you need to check if you can get growing plants past customs).

Shopping in Tokyo is not about center city versus downtown, but a series of satellite areas to explore. Aoyama is a zone of its own, but it corresponds roughly to Madison Avenue, with international designer name stores and fashionable folk out shopping, especially on weekends. Starting from the store of Hanae Mori, where patterned scarves flutter in the windows like her signature butterfly motif, you can visit the small underground antiques arcade: mostly expensive pieces from Europe, but with the occasional ivory box with painted Japanese lady or the elaborate hair comb she would once *have worn*.

ON Omote Sando leading off the Aoyama crossroads, the fashion conscious should visit the three temples of Japanese style: the monochromatic shops and original clothes of Comme des Garçons, Yohji Yamamoto and Issey Miyake — all expensive, yet up to one third cheaper than their prices in Europe or the United States, and with a much wider selection. Issey Miyake's Pleats Please, devoted to pleated separates in mouth-watering colors, is relatively inexpensive. The street also has menswear shops for unstructured modern clothes.

Hipper shoppers might take a different *route: branching off from the Aoyama crossroads* are streets with stores such as Paul Smith menswear from England or Agnès B casualwear from France, displayed in a way to make you think afresh about familiar labels. Here too are shops catering to different facets of modern Japanese fashion: natural ecologically inspired colors and fabrics at 45 RPM; stores filled with American-style sportwear; monochromatic typically Japanese shops for homewares; Tokyo Do with kitsch objects and kinky clubwear designed for wild nightlife in Juliana's disco.

After exploring the back streets, where the small, square houses give that elusive sense of Japan, you will emerge into the busy main street of Shibuya, where both the shops and the crowds are entertaining. The Seibu store is divided into three categories for its young clientele: music, clothing and homewares under the name Loft. Perhaps because space is at such a premium in Japan, a clear, clean, uncluttered look runs right through objects for the home at all price ranges. Stationery and tableware should provide those $10-$20 gifts that are tough to find in Tokyo.

For young modern style, it might be worth taking a trip to Shinjuku, where the Isetan store has young and lively fashions. The small store of New York's Barneys also has interesting young Japanese designer clothes in layered shapes and clean colors.

Japan's tradition is for two dimensional clothing that takes its interest from fabrics. Intriguing textiles are buried at Nuno, (Japanese for "fabric") in the basement of the Axis building in Roppongi — which is known for its restaurants, bars and nightlife rather than shopping. At Nuno you find fabrics with the dry surfaces of wood grain, scratchy ethnic weaves, rayons with a liquid feel. These lengths of fabric, some made into scarves and wraps at around $100, offer the essence of Japan: tradition updated in a modern way.

THE MOVIE GUIDE

Christina Vidal and Michael J. Fox in a scene from "Life With Mikey."

Life With Mikey

Directed by James Lapine. U. S.

The lullaby of Broadway wafts through "Life With Mikey," elevating this film's pat premise to a more sophisticated realm. Though it has the setup of a sitcom, it also has the director James Lapine, who brings with him a theatrical sparkle. The film is enlivened by Broadway cameos and humorous audition scenes, touches that come more naturally to Lapine than the story's hackneyed elements do. The breezy, lightweight "Life with Mikey" would have benefited from much more of the same. This film's not-so-secret weapon is Michael J. Fox, who works tirelessly to keep the comedy afloat even when its sentimental side begins to show. Fox plays Michael Chapman, a former child star whose glory days live mostly in his memory, though he is occasionally invited to help open a fast-food restaurant in honor of his television past. "I just started to hate the superficiality of the whole scene," he says unconvincingly, to explain why his performing career skidded to a halt. "I'm an agent now." Michael and his brother, Ed (the irresistible Nathan Lane), handle a roster of would-be child stars who provide frequent doses of comic relief. The third wheel at the talent agency is Geena Briganti, played by Cyndi Lauper as the kind of gum-chewing gal Friday who brings back countless show-biz sagas gone by. *(Janet Maslin, NYT)*

Magnificat

Directed by Pupi Avati. Italy.

Just your average, everyday, lighthearted romp through the fiefdoms, monasteries and dark superstitions of medieval Italy. Judging from the scope and setting, Pupi Avati probably intended this film to be his masterpiece. Instead, aside from a few isolated moments, "Magnificat" provides little that is memorable. Lacking both plot and protagonists, it drifts directionless from one inconclusive episode to another: An executioner instructs his newly enlisted apprentice; a young girl is sold by her family to the nearby monastery in exchange for fishing rights; a dying lord divides his lands among his three bastard sons. Avati and his crew have obviously done their homework in medieval studies; the best parts of "Magnificat" are the period costumes, customs and shibboleths. And there are more than enough dramatic elements to have generated a viable, engaging film. Unfortunately, Avati is undone by his own ambition. The fond, modestly meandering camera eye that he uses so poignantly in his modern films loses its acumen when aimed at the Middle Ages. The result is a film as flat as a newly laid romanesque mosaic floor. *(Ken Shulman, IHT)*

هكذا من الأصل

LEISURE

BOOKS

OPERATION WANDERING SOUL

By Richard Powers. 352 pages. $23. Morrow.

Reviewed by Bruce Bawer

IF by some measures Richard Powers is the most gifted American novelist of his generation, he is also one of the most unjustly neglected. Though reviewers have been praising him fervently ever since the 1985 appearance of his first novel, "Three Farmers on their Way to a Dance," and though his third novel, "The Gold Bug Variations," was nominated for a National Book Critics Circle Award and named Time magazine's 1991 book of the year, the 35-year-old Powers has yet to win the wide readership he deserves.

There's no mystery why this is so. Powers's novels are engaging, even exhilarating; almost every sentence invites one to pause and admire its tautness, rhythm and wit, and to marvel at Powers's extraordinary gift for drawing quirky connections and making familiar points in fresh ways.

Yet these books can also, for many readers, be extremely intimidating. His prose swarms with references, often elliptical or punning or both, to obscure historical events, artworks, scientific principles, theological concepts and outdated pop-culture figures; if on one page he discourses learnedly on Anglican choir music, on the next he may move on to the Hanseatic League or the "NBC triad" (the three musical notes that used to identify the network) or Burke (either Edmund or Billie). His books may be masterpieces; if so, they are baby-boom masterpieces in which James Joyce meets Douglas ("Shampoo Planet") Coupland and MTV meets MIT.

Though somewhat more accessible than its predecessors, Powers's fourth novel, "Operation Wandering Soul," represents another bravura display of his dazzling talent. Its hero is Richard Kraft, 33, a surgical resident in Los Angeles, known here as Angel City. Assigned to a public hospital's pediatrics ward, Kraft becomes intimately involved with a child therapist, Linda Espera who soon learns that Kraft is himself an "emotional leper" desperately in need of therapy. Kraft bears the scars of childhood trauma, of current overwork and of sheer helplessness in the face of his patients' misery.

Among those patients are Nicolino, a boy with progeria (a rare genetic disorder characterized by premature aging), and Joy, an Asian girl who came to the United States as a "boat person" only to sustain a life-threatening leg infection. Both suffer terribly; both are also improbably precocious, self-possessed and brave. Nor are they the only smart, suffering children here: for various chapters leave Kraft and his charges behind to focus instead on such historical events as the Children's Crusade and the evacuation of London schoolchildren during the Blitz. Linking these materials with Kraft's story is the notion that we are all youngsters dreaming of Never-Never Land.

"Operation Wandering Soul" might be described as sophistication's tribute to innocence. Yet there's a paradox: even as the prose's intellectual sophistication seems to imply that maturity is a great and good thing, the narrative explicitly celebrates juvenility and suggests an equation between adulthood and moral corruption. While this novel plainly seeks to make a weighty moral point, it often seems a dance of death whose morally problematic purpose is less to ponder the anguish of innocents than to show off Powers's fancy footwork.

Indeed, Powers's manifest aspiration to plumb America's meaning (the book begins — where else? — on the open road, with echoes aplenty of Whitman, Kerouac, Paul Auster, Don DeLillo and Updike's "Rabbit" novels) yields virtually nothing but glib, predictable digs about Reeboks, Slurpees, Mars bars, multiplexes, fast food, sound bites and an American dream of "VCRs for all."

To Powers, America — a "flag-waving, fallen-laurel country on whom God once shed His grace like a rattler sheds his skin" — would seem to be defined only by the uglier aspects of capitalism, and the New World Order defined only by a stateside lust for the "Three hundred fifty million free-market consumers" of the former Soviet bloc. The disdain for America expressed here is, in fact, so simple-mindedly conceived and arrogantly expressed that it weakens the book appreciably.

Yet what beauty there is in this book! There are paragraphs that readers will want to return to again and again — one, for example, recounting the piteous fate of the participants in the Children's Crusade, and another delineating the thoughts inspired in a Blitz-racked English schoolteacher by a wonderful boy choir whose "soaring, high, head voices said what it was to be alive, to be anything at all." At its best, one might say, Powers's prose itself soars like the most magnificent of choirs, memorably capturing the moments of joy and anguish, barrenness and grace, that add up to life.

Bruce Bawer, author of "The Aspect of Eternity," wrote this for The Washington Post.

WHAT THEY'RE READING

• **Michael Burton**, undersecretary for the Middle East at the British Foreign Office, is reading Rebecca West's "*Black Lamb and Grey Falcon.*"

"It's a very long and absorbing tale of a journey through Yugoslavia in the '30s, and it's the best book for someone who really wants to understand the present problem." *(Michael Kallenbach, IHT)*

Some European Restaurants Thrive in Crisis

By Susan Keselenko Coll

LONDON — The expense account may be slashed, and the bank may be calling in the mortgage, but if the thriving business at many European restaurants is any indication, food lovers are not exactly sitting home and crying in their beers.

In England, France, and Germany, where eating establishments are said to have been especially hard hit by the recession, those that have been quick to respond to tightened belts have not only survived, but have managed to lure the customer who might otherwise think a good meal was beyond his means.

"Throughout Europe," says Geoffrey Gelardi, managing director of the Lanesborough Hotel in London, "it's almost to the point where people are embarrassed to be seen dining in what used to be known as the most expensive restaurant in town. In these recessionary times it's seen as vulgar to be spending money on that sort of thing." Gelardi speaks from experience: He has witnessed a resurgence of business at his hotel's lavish dining room since it scaled back prices and lightened the menu.

Likewise, Paris's Ritz Hotel, while weathering the recession with perhaps more ease than others, has still found it necessary to meet customers' subtle demands for "lighter" meals. "People still want to have the best service," says hotel president Frank Klein, "but at the same time they think twice before they spend."

The hotel's Espadon restaurant has responded by both revamping and introducing a fixed price menu at 350 francs (about $60) for lunch. "Eight or five years ago, nobody would have thought we would do it at the Ritz," he says of the menu, but since making the change Klein reports an increase in business following a slump that began with the Gulf War.

Not all restaurants admit to hard times, however; Jules Verne at the Eiffel Tower, for example, reports that a dinner reservation still must be booked five to six weeks in advance. And Le Pichet, a small restaurant off the Champs-Elysées said to be frequented by the likes of François Mitterrand, reports that business is steady at roughly 400 francs per head.

The mood in Germany is a similar mix of dispirited talk laced with stories of success. Says Rita Sander, public relations director of Berlin's Bristol-Hotel Kempinski, "restaurants are suffering, especially very expensive restaurants . . . I think many people cook for themselves or go to the restaurants at the corner." Still, the Kempinski has managed to buck the trend with steady business at its newly opened Grill and Hummer restaurant, even at about 40 Deutsche marks (about $23.50) per course.

Though a reported surge in tourism following the collapse of the Berlin Wall has now subsided, the newly opened Opernpalais gastronomic center in the heart of East Berlin has had no problem attracting business. Set in the historic home that served as the dwelling for the three daughters of the king of the House of Hohenzollern, a 20 million mark investment converted the site into six cafés and restaurants.

IN London, where the words "economic recovery" are at least being spoken aloud, restaurateurs report signs of improvement. "The mood is upbeat," says David Harrold, chief executive of the Restaurateurs Association of Great Britain. People have gotten a bit fed up with the gloom: "Spring has come," says Harrold, and people are saying "let's at least have a meal out and enjoy ourselves."

The Savoy Group of Hotels and Restaurants reports that its establishments have increased their covers enormously over the last few months, largely because it has been quick to offer value for money. Special summer promotions, such as the "888" menu (£8 for a two-course meal) on offer in August at five of its restaurants is representative of the steps taken by the group throughout the recession, as is its fixed price summer menu at £45 in the Savoy's River Restaurant.

An establishment name and reputation is not always enough to ride out hard times, however, and well known restaurants, such as Sutherland's in London, have gone bust before the latest editions of guidebooks hit the shelves. But as with all stories of distress, there are instances of others who have made good in their wake.

At The Eagle, an inconspicuous little London City pub, business is so good the owners fear potential customers may be frightened off by its popularity. Opening in early 1990, co-owner Michael Belben saw more than a £400,000 turnover in his first year. A far cry from the Ritz, customers tuck into their saffron risottos served on mismatched plates purchased from charity shops and rummage sales, pay about £7.50 per meal — in cash and before the food is served — and then elbow their way into the precious vacant chair. The Eagle deliberately has rough edges, says Belben. "In the current climate, people are put off by opulent surroundings." And as his lunchtime crowd continues to swell, he hardly needs to stress his point.

Susan Keselenko Coll is a free-lance writer living in London.

Talking Business? Watch Your Language

By Roger Collis
International Herald Tribune

RALPH Waldo Emerson's counsel 150 years ago that "No man should travel until he has learned the language of the country he visits" is reflected in the current boom in language learning for business travelers. Berlitz, Europe's largest school, is said to have doubled numbers of its lessons since 1985.

The key to success, we are told, is to do business in the other person's language. But unless you can really cope in a language, it is usually best to save it for social chat.

English, of course, is now accepted as lingua franca for business travelers in most parts of the world. But forcing people to speak it when they are not completely fluent can lead to serious misunderstanding.

There was the case of a former German chancellor who was presented to the queen during a visit to London. He had brushed up his English for the occasion. But when he was introduced to her he said, "Who are you?" instead of, "How are you?" She replied, "I am the queen of England." That's a true story.

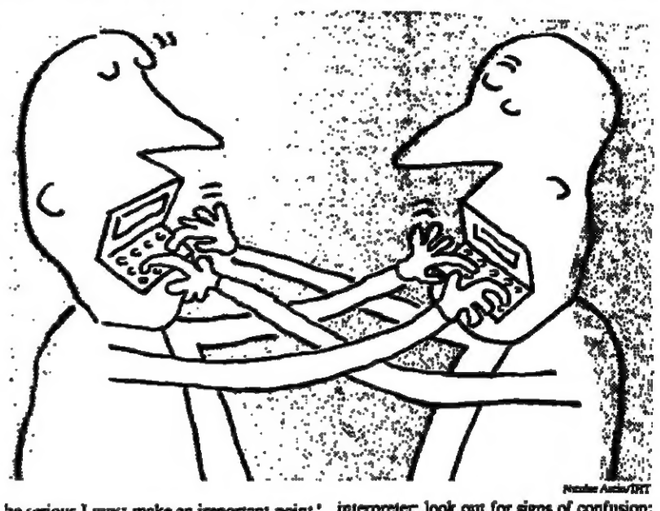
A good compromise is for both sides to speak their own language, which may bring a dialectical, if not an entirely cultural, meeting of minds. Although it may be worth remembering the old German adage that you should sell in the other language and buy in your own.

For most people this means speaking through interpreters. But the ability to work well with one is a technique, a skill in itself. You have to make sure that your message is well received in a cultural as well as a linguistic sense.

"You have to be very careful about using humor on formal occasions," says Peter Pooley, a deputy director-general at the EC Commission in Brussels. "If you make an after-dinner speech in the U.K., you're heavily criticized if you don't make a joke; in France you'll be criticized if you do. They'll say, he's a clown, he's a lightweight, especially a politician. The British self-mocking humor is not understood.

"It can be quite disconcerting with simultaneous interpretation," Pooley says. "You make a witty remark and those people listening in English laugh; then the French and Italians laugh; then there's a pause because the Dutch and Germans are waiting for the verb at the end of the sentence before they get it. Meanwhile, you're saying 'yes, but to be serious I must make an important point.' At which point the Germans will all burst out laughing."

The Japanese seem to have found a face-saving solution to this contingency. The story goes of the Japanese interpreter who said recently: "The American gentleman has now started telling a joke. When he stops speaking, please laugh and clap loudly or I'll be in trouble."



Nicolas Anetson/IHT

The Frequent Traveler

Another solution when faced with strange English from a nonnative speaker is to tune into the French translation or hit the music button on your Walkman.

Alas, this is not possible in face-to-face meetings. Everything depends on the skill of the interpreter. Confusion generated by faulty translation is less hilarious. Experts recommend that both parties in a negotiation bring their own people to interpret for important discussions. It's convenient, but dangerous, to rely on the home side's interpreter, who may unconsciously represent the interest of his or her employer.

Keep sentences short and simple but avoid oversimplifying — which may give an impression that you're condescending — and pause frequently. Avoid vague and imprecise expressions; use visual aids; and look at the person with whom you're dealing — not the interpreter; look out for signs of confusion; keep eye contact when culturally appropriate (in the Far East it's sometimes interpreted as aggressive or challenging behavior — only the occasional glance into another person's face is considered polite).

When it comes to the Far East, it's not so much "read my lips" as "read my mind." The Japanese method of listening comprises a repertoire of smiles, nods, and polite noises. The idea is to keep you talking, usually misinterpreted by Westerners as agreement.

If the Japanese have a reputation for inscrutability, it is because they have developed ambiguity of expression to an art form. They have delicate ways of voicing personal opinions. The British invented circumlocution but the Japanese have brought it to perfection. It's not that they're hypocritical. But they manifest quintessential politeness, which can mean they say "yes" when they really mean "no."

The Japanese are concerned with saving face and have developed a set of rules to prevent things going wrong. So try to avoid saying no or asking questions when the answer might be no.

Closer to home, there are defective cognates between languages like English and French. The entente cordiale was in jeopardy when the French head office of its recently acquired subsidiary in the United Kingdom faxed: "We demand your latest profit figure . . . " *Demander* in French means to ask, not to demand.

Although we're not yet able to tune in to simultaneous interpreting at most business meetings, there is a galaxy of palm-size electronic gizmos that offer instant translations on the road. Some, like Seiko's Dr. Voice (about $240) come with voice cards that translate phrases both ways between Japanese, English and other languages. (Check pronunciation through the earphones.) The Epson Tran Ex Cyber Translator (about $250) allows you to translate about 32,000 English words into Japanese by scanning printed text. Fuji sells a similar product, while Canon's Worditank (about $300) has a range of applications for translation from several languages, such as English into Japanese or Japanese into English.

DO'S AND DON'TS

Electronic Aids

Do invest in one of the compact, new generation electronic translators. These are more than dictionaries, translating entire sentences. Some have synthesized voice cards that speak with a realistic accent in several languages.

Hold the Jokes

Don't use humor, metaphors, analogies, or literary allusions that can lead to cultural as well as linguistic misunderstanding.

Pictures Talk

Do make use of visual aids — a picture can be worth a thousand words. And keep your sentences short and simple.

Hire an Interpreter

Don't rely on one interpreter employed by the other side: He or she may subtly distort your views. Both parties should bring their own interpreters to crucial negotiations.

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

THE Reisinger knockout team championship ended on June 6 in a victory for John Roberts, George Tornay, Saul Bronstein and August Boehm, all of New York and Bob Sartorius of New Jersey.

The diagramed deal from the third quarter was a turning point. At both tables North gave a jump preference to three clubs at his second turn, invitational but not forcing. In one case, South cautiously passed and made an overtrick for a score of 130. In the other, as shown, Boehm ventured three no-trump and reached a tricky contract.

West selected a heart. His choice of the seven suggested a weak suit, and East thought this over after winning with the ace and viewing South's jack. Continuing that suit would have established a trick, but would not have beaten the contract. The defenders would have wound up with two club tricks and two heart tricks, and South would have made three club tricks and two in each of the other suits.

So East shifted to the spade jack, and it might seem that this doomed the contract. South saw that it would be a mistake to duck, for East could then revert to hearts. The spade lead was taken with the ace, and a club was led. East won with the king and persevered with a spade.

Again South could not afford to hold up, for another spade lead would have established West's queen while he had the club ace as an entry. Instead, South won and led his remaining club. West won, but could not cash two spade tricks: he had to choose between leading low to his partner's ten, or cashing the queen and establishing South's eight.

South scored nine tricks, gained 10 imps, and resisted the temptation to announce, "I wouldn't have bid it without the eight of spades."

NORTH
♠ 6 4
♡ 8 4
◇ A K 10 8 2
♣ Q 7 4 2

WEST
♠ Q 7 5 2
♡ 9 7 6 2
◇ J 5 3
♣ A 8

EAST
♠ J 10 9
♡ A 10 5 3
◇ Q 8 7 4
♣ K 6

SOUTH (D)
♠ A K 8 3
♡ K Q J
◇ 9
♣ J 10 9 5 3

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♣	Pass	1 ◇	Pass
1 ♠	Pass	3 ♣	Pass
3 N.T.	Pass	Pass	Pass

West led the heart seven.

THE ARTS GUIDE

AUSTRIA

Vienna
Kunsthistorisches Museum (tel: 521.77). To Sept. 1: "Gold From Kiev." More than 170 masterpieces dating from the time of the Schythians to the Christianization of the Ukraine.

Vienna
Palais Liechtenstein (tel: 782.550). June 26 to Sept. 12: "Confrontations." More than 100 paintings, sculptures, photographs and videos, from the museum's acquisitions since 1990.

BRITAIN

London
British Museum (tel: 323.8593). To Aug. 30: "Textiles From the East." Contemporary decorative hangings from China, South and Southeast Asia.

London Coliseum (tel: 836.3161). "The Kirov Ballet." June 29 to July 31: Performances by the Russian company from St. Petersburg with artistic director Oleg Vinogradov and the Orchestra of the Maryinsky Theatre.

The National Gallery (tel: 839 33 21). To July 11: "Tradition and Revolution in French Art: 1700-1880." Key works in French art, featuring works by Chardin, Greuze, David, Gericault, Delacroix and Courbet.

Royal Opera House, Covent Garden (tel: 240.10.66) July 9, 12, 14, 16, 19, 21, 23: Mozart's "Don Giovanni." Conducted by Bernard Haitink, with Thomas Allen as Don Giovanni and Claudio Desderi as Leporello. Also, July 15, 17, 20, 22, 24: Tchaikovsky's "Eugene Onegin." Conducted by Valery Gergiev, music director of the Kirov Opera, with Sergei Leiferkus as Onegin and Ljuba Kazarnovskaya as Tatyana.

Warwick
Warwick Festival (tel: 410.747). June 30 to July 11: The city's castle is the setting for fireworks and a series of concerts that begin a Tchaikovsky-Rachmaninov program. Performances include Nikolai Demidenko on piano, the Moscow String Quartet and the Rossica Choir.

CANADA

Toronto
Art Gallery of Ontario (Tel: 977.0414). June 25 to Sept. 6: "The Early Paradise: Arts and Crafts by William Morris and His Circle." More than 285 objects by the British artist, designer and craftsman, and his contemporaries. Morris was the catalyst for a groundbreaking group of Victorian artists and designers which included Dante Gabriel Rossetti and Edward Burne-Jones.

Quebec
Centre Canadien d'Architecture (tel: 939.7020). To Aug. 8: "Images de Villes Ideales: Les Expositions Universelles." Official documentation, photographs and plans on the universal expositions and what went in to making them.

Photo from "To Live in Jerusalem" exhibit in Israel.

FRANCE

Montpellier
Musée Fabre (tel: 67.66.06.34). June 28 to Sept. 5: "Grand Siecle." More than 130 works by 17th-century French painters, with works by Poussin, Le Sueur, La Hire and Vouet.

Nîmes
Musée d'Art Contemporarain (tel: 66.76.35.35). To Aug. 31: "L'Ivresse du Reel: L'Objet dans l'Art du XXème Siecle." Some 250 works by 20th-century artists, ranging from Braque, Picasso, Duchamp and de Chirico to Warhol.

Paris
Grand Palais (tel: 44.13.17.17) To Sept. 30: "En route Monsieur Lartigue." More than 100 photographs pay tribute to cars and car racing throughout history.

Musée d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris (tel: 47.23.61.27). To Sept. 12: "Niki de Saint Phalle." An extensive retrospective of the artist's colorful paintings and sculptures.

Musée du Louvre (tel: 40.20.50.50). To Aug. 30: "French Drawings from the Pierpont Morgan Library." More than 100 drawings from the 16th to the 20th centuries including artists such as Poussin, Ingres, Degas and Gauguin.

Musée du Petit Palais (tel: 42 65 12 73). To July 18: "Splendeurs de Russie: Mille Ans d'Orfevrerie." Two hundred and fifteen objects in gold, silver and enamel created by Russian jewelers and goldsmiths from the 10th to the 20th centuries.

Opera de Paris Garnier (tel: 47.42.53.71). June 25 to July 10: "Themes and Variations/Moves." A tribute to Balanchine, Robbins and Tchaikovsky with a three-piece performance by the Ballet and Orchestre de l'Opera de Paris.

GERMANY

Berlin
Martin-Gropius Bau (tel: 324.5078). To July 25: "American Art in the 20th Century." Two hundred paintings and sculptures by 60 artists assess the achievements of 20th-century American art from a European viewpoint.

Bonn
Kunst und Ausstellungshalle der Bundesrepublik Deutschland (tel: 917.12.00). To July 11: "Dancing Images: Flags of the Fante Asafo." More than 100 traditional flags with tribal insignias from the coastal Ghana region.

Hamburg
Hamburger Kunsthalle (tel: 86.28.05). To Aug. 29: "Picasso: The Period After Guernica." Some 150 paintings, drawings and sculptures done between 1937 and 1973.

Munich
Bayerische Staatsgemäldesammlungen (tel: 236.050). To July 25: "Max Beckmann: Selbstbildnisse." An extensive retrospective comprised of self-portraits in the form of paintings, lithographs and woodcuts by the German artist.

ISRAEL

Jerusalem
The Israel Museum (tel: 708.811). To Nov. 22: "To Live in Jerusalem." Architecture, furniture and household items from religious and ethnic groups in Jerusalem over the past 150 years. Also, to Aug. 30: "The Sam Spiegel Collection." From the collection of the Hollywood producer best known for his film, "African Queen," more than 80 paintings and works on paper with works by artists such as Monet, Gauguin and Degas.

ITALY

Bologna
Galleria Communale d'Arte Moderna Piazza Costituzione (tel: 502.859). To Aug. 31: "Due Secoli di Pittura a Bologna." More than 170 works document the artistic experience in Bologna from the 19th century to the present.

JAPAN

Kyoto
The National Museum of Modern Art (tel: 76.14.111). To July 18: "Gauguin and the Ecole de Pont Aven." More than 130 paintings by Paul Gauguin and artists of the school of Pont-Aven, including Paul Serusier and Emile Bernard.

Nara
Nara Prefectural Museum of Art (tel: 223.3968). To Aug. 1: "Gems of Modern Russian Painting From the State Tretyakov Gallery." Russian paintings dating from the 1860 through to the early 20th century. The exhibition focuses on the artistic achievements of "The Wanderers," a group of progressive artists comprised of such names as Ilya Repin and Nikolai Ge.

Tokyo
Tokyo Fuji Art Museum (tel: 26.91.45.11) To June 27: An extensive Goya exhibition including more than 200 of the Spanish artist's prints.

Yokohama
Yokohama Art Museum (tel: 51.05.37). To July 25: "Musee du Louvre 200 years." A bicentennial anniversary celebration in honor of the Louvre, featuring more than 90 works from the golden age of French painting.

NETHERLANDS

Amsterdam
Van Gogh Museum (tel: 570.52.00). To Oct. 31: "Courtesans in Japanese Prints." Courtesans served as a central theme in 18th- and 19th-century prints. This show focuses attention on van Gogh's collection of courtesan prints and their influence in his works.

SINGAPORE

Empress Place Museum (tel: 336.7633). To June 1, 1994: One hundred and twenty works of Chinese blue and white porcelain from the Tianminlou Foundation in Hong Kong.

National Museum (tel: 270.79.88). To July 18: "Treasures of Asian Art." A selection of 84 masterpieces, including a series of Buddhist sculptures from different parts of Asia, from the collection of John D. Rockefeller 3d in New York.

SPAIN

Valencia
Centre Julio González (tel: 356.30.00). To Aug. 29: "Manial Paysse." Some 125 paintings, sculptures and objects realized between 1959 and 1991 by the French Neorealist artist.

SWITZERLAND

Geneva
Petit Palais (tel: 346.14.33). To Oct. 31: "Nabis et Peintres de Pont-Aven." Paintings and sculptures by artists from the Nabis movement which gained popularity between 1891 and 1900, including works by Gauguin, Cézanne, Serusier, Vuillard and Denis.

Martigny
Fondation Pierre Gianadda (tel: 22.39.78). To Nov. 21: "Edgar Degas: 1834-1917." Paintings, sculptures and drawings.

UNITED STATES

Chicago
The Art Institute of Chicago (tel: 443.36.00). To Aug. 29: "Chicago Art and Design, 1922-1993: Reconfiguration of an American Metropolis." Some 700 paintings, drawings, prints, furniture, models and photomurals, illustrate the transformation over the past seven decades of the American urban landscape.

Fort Worth
Kimbell Art Museum (tel: 332.8451). To Aug. 22: "Degas to Matisse: The Maurice Wertheim Collection." A rich survey of the great masters of impressionist and post-impressionist art who worked in Paris between 1870 and 1915.

Los Angeles
Museum of Contemporary Art (tel: 621.2766). To Aug. 15: "Robert Irwin Retrospective." Paintings, drawings, sculptures and photographs by the California artist.

Malibu
The J. Paul Getty Museum (tel: 459.76.11). To August 1: "Drawings by Giovanni Battista Tiepolo from the Metropolitan Museum of Art." Drawings by the 18th-century Venetian artist. In addition, there are related prints, frescoes and paintings.

New York
Guggenheim Museum (tel: 423.3840). To Sept. 19: "Paul Klee." A comprehensive exhibit of paintings and works on paper by the artist. Also, June 25 to Oct. 1: "Rebecca Horn." A retrospective of the German sculptor's works.

Museum of Modern Art (tel: 708.9480). To Sept. 7 '93: "Latin American Artists of the Twentieth Century." An extensive exhibit featuring more than 300 works by some 90 artists, including Botero, Kahlo, Kultca, Lam and Torres-Garcia.

Pasadena
Norton Simon Museum of Art (tel: 449.6840). To Sept. 18: "Paintings and Works on Paper by John Altoon." Paintings, drawings and prints dating from 1956-68 by the Los Angeles artist.

Washington
Corcoran Gallery of Art (tel: 638.3211). To Sept. 6: "Rescuers of the Holocaust: Portraits by Gay Block." These photographs present a collective testimony by surviving individuals who helped protect and rescue jews during World War II.

The Textile Museum (tel: 667.0441). To Sept. 19: "Mexican Samplers: Patterns of Continuity and Change." A survey of Mexican samplers from the mid-18th to mid-19th century.

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NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Latest	Ch'ge
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		B								
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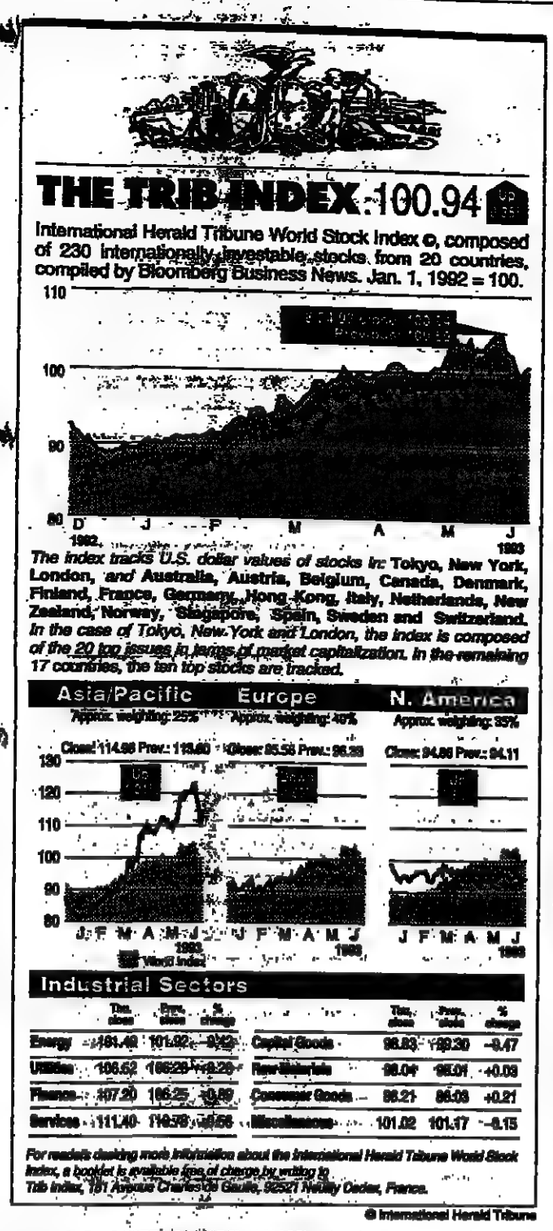

Bosch Sets 10,600 Job Cuts

Company Fears Operating Loss

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

STUTTGART, Germany — Robert Bosch GmbH, the big German electrical and engineering concern, announced Thursday that it planned to cut 10,600 jobs this year to reduce its staff to 160,000.

Chairman Marcus Bierich said the cost of the job cuts could prevent the company from recording an operating profit in 1993, even

EC states urged to ease social costs to help create jobs. Page 13.

though it was likely to post a net profit. He also predicted that sales should decline for the first time since the 1960s.

He said that 4,400 jobs had already been eliminated in the first five months of 1993 and that 6,000 more should be cut in the course of the year in a bid to trim 500 million Deutsche marks ($294 million) from costs. He added that 20,000 employees in Germany suffered temporary layoffs during the first five months of 1993.

The company also said it planned to save 200 million DM this year by reducing voluntary fringe benefits, which cost the group about 1 billion DM a year.

"Within three to five years, we have to lower our costs by 20 to 30 percent in order to resolve the present structural problems," said Mr. Bierich.

He said that sales were expected to drop 4 to 5 percent from a figure of 34.43 billion DM in 1992. He noted that sales were 9.3 percent lower in the first five months of 1993 than a year ago.

The privately owned company reported that group net profit for 1992 totaled 511.5 million DM, down 5.3 percent from 1991. Mr. Bierich cited the slowdown in the German economy, lower prices and the appreciation of the mark.

He said the company would cut investments in 1993 to 1.8 billion DM, from 2 billion DM in 1992.

Heino Ruland, German market strategist with Nomura Research in Frankfurt, estimated the layoff program could cost Bosch at least 300 million DM in 1993 and cause an operating loss. He predicted

See BOSCH, Page 13

Ohio Reaches Out to Measure Up

By John Holusha
New York Times Service

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio — This city in the heart of the Mahoning Valley may be better known for defunct steel mills than high technology and international competitiveness. But Youngstown is home to a technology outreach office that may be the prototype for a nationwide system, if the administration's technology policy proceeds as planned.

The Technology Development Corp. is a strange beast, organizationally. Legally, it is part of Youngstown State University and is housed on campus. But it is also one of five outreach offices across the state sponsored by the Great Lakes Manufacturing Technology Center in Cleveland. The other four are in Akron, Canton, Elyria and Toledo.

Officials in the outreach office, which receives funds from a variety of federal, state and private sources, have been coaching a group of 10 small and midsize manufacturing companies on such matters as making sure their products will meet the European Community's stringent new quality standards.

Thus Henry E. Bertolini Jr. has been spending roughly equal amounts of time thinking about his Youngstown company's aluminum-extrusion business and about the intricacies of a set of international quality-control specifications known as ISO 9000.

So far, only a few hundred American companies, most of them corporate giants like Du Pont and Union Carbide, have been certified as meeting the standards.

But working with the outreach office has persuaded Mr. Bertolini, his colleagues at General Extrusions and indeed much of the Youngstown manufacturing community that the future lies in being globally competitive.

"We did not have a quality system in place that would make us a preferred supplier in the year 2000," said Mr. Bertolini, who is engineering manager for General Extrusions, a company that uses computer-controlled heavy machinery to squeeze thick, heat-softened aluminum bars into shaped parts. "We are going to use the ISO 9000 standards as the vehicle to build that system."

The principal agent of change was Michael J. Coast, a technology transfer specialist with the four-person, nonprofit Technology Development Corp. "We looked at plants around here and found that most of them had no quality operators and no written procedures," Mr. Coast said. "So we held meetings to explain what ISO is and why they need it."

This is considered a model of what the administration's technology program should be doing.

The ISO standards, originally devised to promote trade within Europe, govern such things as quality standards and management procedures. In Youngstown, representatives of the 10 companies meet twice a month for workshops on how to interpret the standards and write the manuals and procedures that will be audited by the outside examiners that can confer ISO certification.

The Great Lakes Manufacturing Technology Center receives federal support through the National Institute of Standards and Technology, or NIST.

The Cleveland center employs more than 60 people who operate a technology demonstration facility, where executives can test computers, software and advanced machinery before deciding what to buy.

The center also operates a teaching factory on the campus of Cleveland State University.

Though Great Lakes is one of seven similar, federally financed regional centers around the nation, it is by most accounts the most fully developed. NIST officials consider it a model of what the administration's technology program should be doing.

Institutionally, NIST has a lot riding on the program's success. Currently, the agency has a budget of just $18 million a year for its seven centers. But the administration is backing legislation that would earmark $186 million in the next fiscal year for such manufacturing technological assistance. NIST is also hoping to administer another $100 million or so in Defense Department funds intended to help military contractors convert their operations to civilian products.

The House of Representatives passed legislation on May 19 authorizing the National Institute of Standards and Technology's spending as part of a two-year, $1.5 billion effort to improve the competitiveness of American companies. Action by the Senate is expected this summer.

If passed by Congress, the spending for technological assistance would begin to help American manufacturers match their competitors in Japan and Europe, where help from the government is routine. According to Philip Shapira, an associate professor at the Georgia Institute of Technology who has studied technology programs, the Japanese spend about $745 million annually supporting 170 public technology centers.

While the United States has excelled in developing new technology, he said, "U.S. companies have been rather less successful in applying and commercializing those technologies."

H.K. Role Likely to Shrink

Moody's Predicts Lessened Status As Part of China

Reuters

HONG KONG — Hong Kong is likely to lose its status as a world-class financial center after the British colony returns to Chinese sovereignty in 1997, Moody's Investors Service said Thursday.

The U.S. credit-rating agency said in a review that the outlook for Hong Kong's robust economy was bright, but that Beijing was unlikely to resist the temptation to meddle after the handover.

The report contradicts assurances from Chinese and Hong Kong officials based on the 1984 Chinese-British Joint Declaration, which promises that the territory will keep its capitalist way of life and a high degree of autonomy for 50 years after 1997.

Moody's said Beijing was likely to allow Hong Kong to remain economically distinct after the handover so it could act as both a model and a spur for China's development.

However, the rating agency "does not consider it as probable that Hong Kong will retain its present role as a world-class international financial center after 1997 because of China's ingrained tendency toward interventionism," the review said.

Beijing is already effectively intervening in the economy, as major economic projects such as the $22.5 billion new airport project have been dragged into a dispute over Governor Chris Patten's proposals for democratic reform.

With relations sourring again after a brief lull, three days of talks in the Chinese-British Joint Liaison Group ended Wednesday with both sides blaming each other for their failure to agree on another key project, a new container terminal.

Moody's was not entirely gloomy, saying Hong Kong could yet keep its A-3 credit rating, one notch above China's Baa1, after 1997 due to its strong economic growth rate, of about 5 percent.

Joseph Yam, chief executive of the Hong Kong Monetary Authority, disputed Moody's forecast of a decline for the colony. "After 1997, Hong Kong will be the truly international financial center in China. I'm not worried at all," he said.

Developing World Takes Growth Lead

By Lawrence Malkin
International Herald Tribune

UNITED NATIONS, New York — In a surprise reversal of their traditional roles, developing countries are outpacing the industrialized world in growth because they foster the vitality of individual enterprises instead of trying to force-feed their economies as a whole, the United Nations reported Thursday.

The UN's 1993 World Economic Survey characterized the world economy as "listless" this year, with total growth expected at only 1.5 percent, rising to 3 percent in 1994. But slow growth in the United States and stagnation in Europe and Japan were offset by expansion at a rate of 5 percent in developing countries, and the UN forecast it would continue next year.

This was largely accounted for by a handful of liberalizing Latin American countries, India and, above all, by China, which is expected to grow by 11 percent this year after its economy expanded by an astounding 12.8 percent in 1992.

Moreover, most of the developing world's growth was largely a home-grown, almost bootstrap phenomenon instead of being driven by trade with industrial world. It has increased within a range of 3.5 to 5 percent for five years while the industrial world was slowing down and the economies of the European Communist nations were crumbling.

In China, India and the East Asian Dragon economies, the report said, "long-term dynamism has its roots in various combinations of export-oriented policies, pragmatic interrelation between the state and private sector in support of growth, active diversification toward manufactures, human-resource development, and high levels of savings."

In Latin America, the UN said, "the new takeoff is frail" and depends on liberalization taking hold in Mexico, Chile, Argentina and other countries. But it has been reinforced by the return of some of the capital that fled in the early 1980s and helped cause a decade of debt.

This was part of a worldwide shift that sent $51 billion in largely private capital flowing from advanced to developing countries last year, after almost a decade during which the rich countries drained the poor to service their debts.

The report's focus on enterprise represents a shift for the UN, which traditionally has stressed government economic management and international aid as keys to growth.

It bears the imprint of its new undersecretary general for economic and social information, Jean-Claude Milleron, former chief of INSEE, the French national statistical service.

"What we are finding is that in development, it is the enterprise as such that matters more than the total macroeconomic environment," Mr. Milleron said in an interview. "Rather than being led by traditional commodities and local processing for export, growth is led by the vitality of individual firms. And opening up a country to imports means less inflation, less protection, and more competitiveness by local firms, which also leads to growth."

Nowhere has this been more evident than in China, he said.

WALL STREET WATCH

In a Mine-Field Market, Investor Must Step Lightly

By Peter Tanous
International Herald Tribune

NEW YORK — A Wall Street strategist calls it the mine-field market. Every day another company seems to be tripped up by lower than expected profits and sees its stock price blown away. Within days, shares have fallen from 10 percent to half. Some companies recover. Some have not.

Recent casualties include Nike Inc. and Reebok International Ltd., Longhorn Steaks, Tambrands Inc., Eastman Kodak Co., Apple Computer Inc., U.S. Surgical Corp., USAir Group Inc. and American Airlines Inc. On Tuesday, Kmart Corp. said its earnings would fall short of those reported a year ago. Its shares fell $1.50 to a 52-week low in heavy trading, and Wednesday retreated a further 25 cents to $19.875. They rose 12.5 cents, to $20, on Thursday.

"This is a market in which bulls and bears are both frustrated."

David Shulman, chief strategist at Salomon Brothers Inc., summed it up: "We have a market in which stocks are overpriced, so there is no room for any disappointment with any particular stock." Yet analysts expect that when the books are closed on the second quarter later this month, operating profits of the companies in the Standard & Poor's 500-stock index will be up 15 percent to 20 percent from the same period a year ago.

Rick Pucci, a senior vice president at the research firm IBES Inc., said the recent flurry of discouraging announcements reflected a new strategy. Companies come clean early with bad news. This minimizes the impact on the stock.

Some say the common thread running through most of the earnings disappointments is not the weakness of the U.S. economy but weakness abroad, where many American corporations gain a healthy share of their sales and an even higher percentage of profit. This was particularly true in the case of Nike, Reebok and Caterpillar.

Mr. Shulman described the current market — historically high with interest rates bottoming — as a loser's game. Opportunities are limited but the chance to fall on a couple of stocks is great. "Superior performance will come from avoiding losses, not picking winners," Mr. Shulman said. "This is a market in which bulls and bears are both frustrated."

Richard Hoey, chief economist at Dreyfus Corp., said many of the recent casualties were heavily bought by portfolio managers, who rush to sell. U.S. Surgical fell in a year from $105 to around $26 despite continued growth, but below expectations. Peter Canelo, investment strategist for NatWest Securities Inc., said traders are ruthless with growth companies that have hot products in hot markets, but more forgiving with cyclical industries.

U.S. Report Urges Caution on Japan Trade Curbs

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Japan's trade barriers cost U.S. exporters as much as $18 billion a year, while U.S. trade obstacles appear to have little impact on Japan, according to a study made public Thursday.

The report on trans-Pacific economic relations — written by an official in the U.S. administration and an international economist — appears two weeks before President Bill Clinton is to meet with Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa to work out a broad new economic agenda.

Trouble is afoot, the report makes clear.

"There are significant systemic differences between the United States and Japan," it said. "The composition of trade between the two countries produces inherent conflict."

Although the study said U.S. barriers did not seem to hurt Japan, it warned Washington not to set up further barriers in an effort to correct the imbalance.

The report is titled "Reconcilable Differences?" It was written by Marcus Noland, newly appointed senior international economist for the White House Council of Economic Advisers, and C. Fred Bergsten, director of the Institute for International Economics.

For the United States, the root of the problem is Japan's annual trade surplus of about $50 billion. Mr. Clinton and Mr. Miyazawa will meet in Tokyo to try to correct the problem, although recent political turmoil in Japan is lowering expectations for any breakthrough.

Mr. Bergsten and Mr. Noland recommend a series of changes, the most controversial of which is one on exchange rates.

The administration, they say, should set currency target zones to keep the Japanese yen strong. This proposal is sure to be rejected in Tokyo, which is already rattled by the yen's steep rise.

Beyond setting currency goals that would make U.S. exports more affordable in Japan, Mr. Bergsten and Mr. Noland advocate specific tactics to surmount structural and sectoral barriers.

SCONTINVEST FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A.
18, Boulevard Royal
Luxembourg

NOTICE

The Board of Directors of SCONTINVEST FUND MANAGEMENT COMPANY S.A. has decided to open the compartment SCONTINVEST FUND - PACIFIC EQUITY for subscription as of July 12, 1993.

The initial subscription period shall be from July 12, 1993 until July 15, 1993 and the initial price per unit shall be U.S.$1,000.-. The effective payment must be done on July 15, 1993 at the latest.

An addendum to the Prospectus and Management Regulations of August 1992 is available at the registered office of the Management Company.

The Board of Directors

A Showdown on Submarines

By John Mintz
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — General Dynamics Corp. is on the verge of winning a key victory for its submarine shipyard in Connecticut, Electric Boat, by convincing senior aides to Defense Secretary Les Aspin that it should be the United States' sole builder of nuclear submarines, industry and congressional officials said.

Electric Boat's win would be bad news for its competitor, Newport News Shipbuilding & Drydock Co., the only other U.S. builder of nuclear submarines. Both yards have laid off thousands of employees, and their struggle for dwindling contracts has been so fierce that many analysts had predicted that one or both could go under.

The battle over who will build submarines is an early example of the political and economic skirmishing that will accompany the Pentagon's downsizing of the military. The stakes are huge for the Tidewater area of Virginia, whose economic fortunes have been linked for decades with the huge Norfolk Naval Base and the Newport News shipbuilding complex.

The victory for Electric Boat in part is said to be contained in drafts of an as-yet-unreleased Pentagon report, known as the "bottom-up review." The review lays out the size of future military commands and weapons purchases.

Industry sources said it dealt specifically with how to preserve the United States' ability to make submarines at a time when there is little need for new ones, and concluded that Electric Boat should get navy contracts to ensure its survival, industry sources said. News of the Pentagon consensus on the sub issue came in published reports and interviews with military, industry and congressional officials.

A decision in favor of Electric Boat would probably mean contracts to build Seawolf attack submarines in the mid-1990s, and possibly the new Centurion-class sub when work is set to begin in 1999.

Both companies are among their states' largest employers and are key to their regions' economic health. At the height of the Reagan defense boom, Electric Boat's plants in Connecticut and Rhode Island employed 25,000. By 1996, it expects to have 7,500 employees.

Newport News also fears a dramatic drop. The shipyard now employs 21,500 people, a 27 percent drop from its peak several years ago.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Cross Rates

June 24

	$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Lira	G.Fl.	B.F.	S.F.	Yen	C$	Peseta
Amsterdam	1.9185	2.816	1.1314	0.3335	0.1341 *	—	5.467 *	1.2642	1.5365 *	1.4985	1.07 *
Brussels	35.14	51.56	20.73	6.107	2.2765 *	18.325	—	23.165	27.40	26.922*	
Frankfurt	1.7004	2.51	—	0.2973	0.111 *	0.8848	4.844 *	1.1257	1.372 *	1.3315	1.211 *
London (a)	1.488	—	2.5718	0.4447	2.5598	29.157	51.833	2.2285	148.885	1.1857	191.36
Madrid	Not Available										
Milan	1,338.00	2,259.75	788.50	267.90	—	192.75	43.25	1,584.00	14.131	1,189.25	11.786
New York (b)	—	1.4655 a	1.2693	0.249	1,541.00	1.9125	35.085	1.5148	118.75	1.2032	120.27
Paris	5.7505	9.429	3.349	—	3.7325 *	2.999	1.4347	3.7882	3.3851 *	4.4814	4.01 *
Tokyo	108.75	178.46	64.35	19.73	0.714	57.28	3.3331	72.28	—	85.09	0.8448 *
Toronto	1.2838	1.885	0.7514	0.2232	0.8033 *	0.6703	0.2409 *	0.8445	1.1748 *	—	0.985 *
Zurich	1.5185	2.2376	0.8078	0.2541	0.9195 *	0.7918	4.2184 *	—	1.3917 *	1.1844	1.1649*
1 ECU	1.3465	0.7813	1.9599	0.581	1,765.50	2.1977	40.2833	1.7404	130.729	1.4712	140.594
1 SDR	1.3079	0.7445	2.3712	0.7014	n.a.	n.a.	48.7618	2.1055	158.23	n.a.	169.987

Closings in Amsterdam, London, New York and Zurich, fixings in other centers; Toronto rates at 3 p.m.
a: To buy one pound; b: To buy one dollar; *: Units of 100; N.Q.: not quoted; N.A.: not available.

Other Dollar Values

Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $	Currency	Per $
Argent. peso	0.9901	Hong Kong $	7.7505	N. Zealand $	1.8685	S. Kor. won	802.40
Austral. $	1.4801	Hung. forint	89.90	Norw. krone	7.287	Swed. krona	7.7749
Austr. schil.	12.016	Indian rupee	31.10	Pakistan rupee	27.14	Taiwan $	26.43
Brazil cruz.	48948.	Indo. rupiah	2086.57	Phil. peso	27.14	Thai baht	25.31
Chinese yuan	5.7448	Irish $	0.6998	Polish zloty	149.42	Turkish lira	10644.
Danish krone	6.5535	Israeli shek.	2.7306	Port. escudo	161.91	UAE dirham	3.6727
Egypt. pound	3.3485	Kuwaiti dinar	0.2909	Russ. ruble	1064.80	Venez. bolIv.	89.75
Fin. markka	5.7123	Malay. ringg.	2.588	Saudi riyal	3.7502		
Greek drac.	232.60	Mex. peso	3.1105	Sing. $	1.6275		
				S. Afr. rand	3.2265		

Forward Rates

Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day	Currency	30-day	60-day	90-day
Pound Sterling	1.4692	1.4598	1.4571	Canadian dollar	1.2842	1.2857	1.2874
Deutsche mark	1.7157	1.7219	1.7272	Japanese yen	108.77	108.79	108.81
Swiss franc	1.5175	1.5212	1.5236				

Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuez Bank (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Agence France-Presse (Paris); Bank of Tokyo-Tokyo; Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto); IMF (SDR). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Eurocurrency Deposits

June 24

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc	Yen	ECU
1 month	3⅛-3¼	7 9/16-7 ⅜	5-5⅛	5⅝-5 ⅜	7⅛-7⅜	3⅛-3¼	7 9/16-7 ⅜
3 months	3⅛-3⅜	7⅞-7½	4 15/16-5 ⅛	5¼-5 ⅛	6¾-7	3⅛-3¼	7-7⅛
6 months	3⅛-3½	7 9/16-7 ⅜	4¾-4⅞	5¼-5 ⅛	6 9/16-6 ⅝	3⅛-3¼	6¾-6⅞
1 year	3 9/16-3 ⅞	6 9/16-6 ⅝	4½-4⅝	5 9/16-5 ⅝	6 9/16-6 ⅝	3⅛-3¼	6½-6⅝

Sources: Reuters; Lloyds Bank.
Rates applicable to interbank deposits of $1 million minimum (or equivalent).

Key Money Rates

United States	Close	Prev.
Discount rate	3.00	3.00
Prime rate	6.00	6.00
Federal funds	3.00	3.00
3-month CDs	2.87	2.87
Comm. paper 180 days	3.30	3.37
3-month Treasury bill	3.09	3.11
1-year Treasury bill	3.36	3.38
2-year Treasury note	4.14	4.17
5-year Treasury note	5.16	5.19
7-year Treasury note	5.51	5.53
10-year Treasury note	5.85	5.88
30-year Treasury bond	6.73	6.76
Merrill Lynch 30-day Ready asset	2.67	2.66
Japan		
Discount rate	2½	2½
Call money	3 9/16	3⅛
1-month interbank	3⅛	3⅛
3-month interbank	3⅛	3⅛
6-month interbank	3⅛	3⅛
10-year Government bond	4.72	4.80
Germany		
Lombard rate	8½	8½
Call money	7.85	7.80
1-month interbank	7.70	7.70
3-month interbank	7.55	7.55
6-month interbank	7.25	7.25
10-year Bond	6.70	6.74

Britain		
Bank base rate	6.00	6.00
Call money	5¼	6⅛
1-month interbank	5⅞	5 9/16
3-month interbank	5 9/16	5 9/16
6-month interbank	5 9/16	5 9/16
10-year Gilt	7.72	7.80
France		
Intervention rate	7.00	7.00
Call money	7 9/16	7 9/16
1-month interbank	7 9/16	7⅝
3-month interbank	6⅞	6 9/16
6-month interbank	6 9/16	6⅝
10-year OAT	6.68	6.76

Sources: Reuters, Bloomberg, Merrill Lynch, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Greenwell Montagu, Crédit Lyonnais.

Gold

	A.M.	P.M.	Change
Zurich	374.25	374.25	+7.05
London	374.10	373.90	+6.80
New York	374.30	375.10	+0.40

U.S. dollars per ounce. London official fixings; Zurich and New York opening and closing prices; New York Comex (June).
Source: Reuters.

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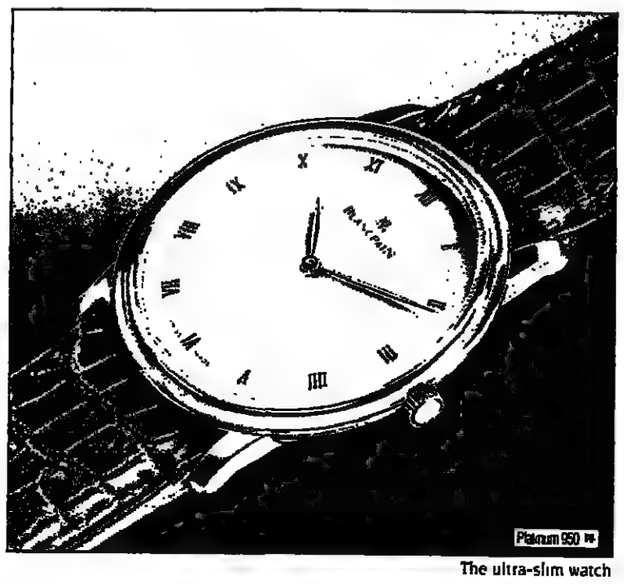

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MARKET DIARY

Goodyear Optimism Fuels Dow Rebound

Bloomberg Business News

NEW YORK — Shares on the New York Stock Exchange rebounded from a two-day slump Thursday as a slide in long-term interest rates and a positive earnings report from Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. fueled optimism. Computer-driven buy orders added to the advance.

The Dow Jones industrial average finished 23.80 points higher at 3,490.61 after closing on Wednesday at the lowest level since May 18. A rally in Goodyear's stock accounted for one-fifth of the rise in the Dow.

The market received its first positive earnings report in some time when Goodyear said second-quarter earnings could rise as much as 31 percent to $140 million from $106.9 million in the same period a year ago.

Goodyear's stock responded to the earnings announcement by climbing 1¾ to 40¾.

The Standard & Poor's 500-Stock Index rose 3.43 to 446.62 and the American Stock Exchange's Market Value Index climbed 0.60 to 435.30.

The Nasdaq Combined Composite Index rose for the first time since last Friday, gaining 3.93 to 688.72.

Advances led declines on the NYSE by about 3 to 2. Trading on the Big Board was moderate, with about 260.8 million shares changing hands.

Shares of retail stores and drug companies were up the most.

"The market finally pulled off a rally after a couple of tough days," said Barry Berman, of Robert W. Baird & Co. "I doubt the strength will last because of overhanging concern about the economy and earnings."

The Labor Department released a pessimistic report Thursday when it said Americans filing first-time jobless claims rose 8,000 last week to a seasonally adjusted 353,000.

The 30 components of the Dow industrials accounted for about 23.5 million shares, about 9 percent of the Big Board volume.

Intel Corp., Tucson Electric Power Co., LTV Corp., Wal-Mart Stores Inc. and Glaxo Holdings PLC were the five most actively traded issues.

Intel fell 1¼ to 53¾ after PaineWebber Inc. lowered its rating on the semiconductor company.

N.Y. Stocks

SNUB: *Germany and France Spar*

Continued from Page 1

that it considered that there was little room for further cuts at present.

The economic difficulties stemming from high German rates have already led Britain and Italy to leave the monetary system over the past year. Several other nations have been forced into devaluations.

France has held firm. But the French dilemma underscored by Thursday's apparent clash is that a rising tide of public and political opinion — led by the Gaullist Philippe Séguin — contends that France should cut the tie between the franc and the mark by devaluing and lowering interest rates in order to stimulate growth. Such moves would amount to a death knell for Europe's plans for a single currency.

Economic differences between *France and Germany have also* flared recently over trade. Germany, which has a smaller agricultural sector, favors a rapid world trade agreement under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. But France, dissatisfied with arrangements over agricultural trade and concerned over imports from developing countries, has hardened its position over GATT this month.

Moreover, Prime Minister Edouard Balladur did not hide his astonishment and irritation this month when the U.S. government disclosed that it had reached a separate deal with Bonn guaranteeing *that neither country would get in*volved in trade reprisals against each other's telecommunications industries.

Other EC countries' telecommunications industries have been the target of U.S. sanctions, and the EC has responded with similar measures against U.S. companies.

On Bosnia, sharp divisions emerged at an EC summit meeting this week in Copenhagen when Chancellor Helmut Kohl said he favored arming the Bosnian Muslims by lifting an arms embargo. France, which has about 5,000 troops in Bosnia and Croatia, is firmly opposed to such a measure.

"It is easy for countries that do not actually have troops on the ground to give such advice," Foreign Minister Alain Juppé of France said after the Copenhagen meeting, in a thinly veiled rebuke to Germany.

Foreign Exchange

■ **Dollar Hammers Mark**

The dollar closed at 1.7073 DM on Thursday, up from 1.6920 DM Wednesday, after an early two-pfennig surge brought it to a 20-month high, but it was little changed at 108.75 yen.

The mark was undermined both by Bonn's decision to cancel the French meeting as well as continuing speculation about more Bundesbank rate cuts soon.

Analysts said they expected the dollar to hover in a range of 1.68 DM to 1.72 DM ahead of the key U.S. payroll figures next week.

A Move to Halt Ruble's Rise

Reuters

MOSCOW — The Russian central bank, which sold dollars for months to halt a ruble slide, has started buying the currency to try to brake its rise, officials at the Moscow Interbank Currency Exchange said Thursday.

"The central bank is not interested in abrupt changes of the ruble rate," said an exchange spokesman, Yuri Shchegolkov.

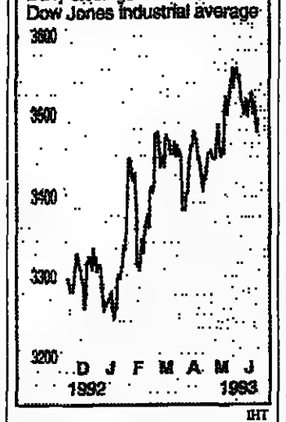
Dealers said the central bank had stepped into the Moscow currency market several times this week to close the gap between supply and demand. Banks initially offered to sell $38.77 million on Thursday, while initial demand was for just $21.8 million. The currency rose to 1,066 to the dollar on Thursday, from 1,072 on Wednesday.

For investment information
read THE MONEY REPORT
every Saturday in the IHT

Via Associated Press June 24

The Dow

Daily closings of the Dow Jones industrial average



IHT

NYSE Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
TucEP	55089	4½	4	4½	+½
WalMrt s	40896	26¼	25½	26¼	+⅜
Glaxo	36715	16⅝	16½	16½	—⅛
K mart	30592	20½	19⅝	20	—⅛
JohnJn	28185	42⅛	40½	41¾	+¾
Citicorp	26947	29½	28¼	29½	+1
StoneC	26012	9¼	8½	8⅝	+⅛
EJK Nsp	25572	5⅝	5⅜	5½	
KolsAl of	22670	7⅝	7¼	7¼	
PepsiC	19781	36⅞	36	36½	+⅜
Merck	19551	36⅝	36	36⅝	+⅜
BlockE	19546	21⅛	20⅝	21⅛	+⅜
CocaCl	19005	42⅝	41¾	42⅝	+⅞
Disney	17511	41⅞	40¾	41¾	+1⅛
SchrPl	16908	70¾	68	70½	+2⅝

AMEX Most Actives

	Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.
ENSCO	37208	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
HlthPro	20077	4⅞	3⅞	4	+1⅜
EchoBay	8286	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	+⅛
RoyalOil s	6546	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
NY Tim	5194	24½	24	24	—⅛
InterDig	4129	6⅛	5¾	6⅛	+⅝
Fruhf.	2875	32¼	31½	31⅝	+⅝
Hilhav	2760	3⅝	3⅝	3½	—⅛
HrnHar	2494	4⅛	4	4⅛	+⅛
SFDR n	2437	44⅝	44	44⅝	+
GrevLne	2345	20	19⅝	20	+½
Rstnt	2007	3⅞	3½	3⅝	+⅛
BkTrCv n	1971	24	23⅝	23⅝	
Wthrd	1777	12⅛	11⅝	11¾	
IvorCo	1582	24⅛	23⅝	23⅝	—⅛

NYSE Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1128	845
Declined	776	1073
Unchanged	645	943
Total Issues	2549	2861
New Highs	26	67
New Lows	33	49

Amex Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	282	247
Declined	226	307
Unchanged	318	310
Total Issues	726	864
New Highs	19	16
New Lows	2	10

NASDAQ Diary

	Close	Prev.
Advanced	1,223	1,240
Declined	1,418	1,463
Unchanged	1,736	1,673
Total Issues	4,377	4,376

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
Indus	3467.07	3504.73	3449.10	3490.61	+23.80
Trans	1492.78	1522.61	1486.27	1515.26	+21.85
Util	241.43	243.94	240.97	242.88	+1.12
Comp	1265.60	1282.60	1259.84	1277.86	+11.25

Standard & Poor's Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Industrials	511.79	506.60	511.03	+3.62
Transp.	373.59	367.10	372.45	+4.16
Utilities	173.39	172.01	173.02	+0.53
Finance	44.36	43.62	44.35	+0.72
SP 500	447.21	442.50	446.62	+3.43
SP 100	415.59	411.12	414.96	+2.91

NYSE Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	—	—	246.60	+1.68
Industrials	—	—	296.16	+1.80
Transp.	—	—	233.08	+2.74
Finance	—	—	213.22	+2.53
Utilities	—	—	228.74	+0.88

NASDAQ Indexes

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
Composite	689.14	682.83	688.72	+3.93
Industrials	713.40	706.43	712.63	+2.80
Finance	820.71	815.67	820.46	+4.59
Insurance	837.34	826.58	836.93	+9.57
Utilities	899.78	885.54	898.81	+14.21
Banks	600.93	595.57	600.73	+4.22
Transp.	657.16	647.89	655.39	+5.18

AMEX Stock Index

High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
435.30	430.99	430.99	—3.71

Dow Jones Bond Averages

	Close	Ch'ge
20 Bonds	107.47	+0.07
10 Utilities	104.75	—0.10
10 Industrials	110.20	+0.24

Market Sales

NYSE 4 p.m. volume	260,840,000
NYSE prev. cons. close	333,319,250
Amex 4 p.m. volume	16,366,940
Amex prev. cons. close	21,750,000
NASDAQ 4 p.m. volume	227,149,000
NASDAQ prev. 4 p.m. volume	259,950,300

N.Y.S.E. Odd-Lot Trading

	Buy	Sales	Short*
June 23	1,067,562	1,001,607	8,745
June 22	972,172	988,093	18,180
June 21	970,163	958,575	13,623
June 18	1,084,616	1,187,937	12,591
June 17	995,878	977,028	7,462

*Included in the sales figures.

S&P 100 Index Options

June 23

Strike Price	Jly	Calls-Last Aug	Sep	Oct	Jly	Puts-Last Aug	Sep	Oct
370	—	—	—	—	½	⅝	1¼	—
375	—	—	—	—	¼	⅝	—	—
380	—	—	—	—	⅛	1⅛	1⅝	2¼
385	—	—	—	—	⅛	1⅛	2⅛	—
390	3⅛	—	—	—	⅛	1⅛	3	4
395	—	—	—	—	⅛	2⅛	—	—
400	7	9	—	—	1⅛	3⅛	4⅝	6⅛
405	12⅛	14½	—	—	1⅞	4⅞	6	—
410	17	11	12⅝	15	2⅝	5⅝	7½	8¼
415	9⅝	7⅝	9⅝	—	4⅝	7⅝	9½	—
420	5¼	5⅛	7⅛	9⅛	6⅝	9⅝	—	13½
425	1⅞	3⅞	5⅛	—	10⅛	12⅝	—	—
430	½	1⅞	3⅞	4½	15⅝	17	—	—
435	⅛	⅝	2⅛	—	—	—	22	—
440	⅛	⅛	1¼	n.o.	—	—	—	—
445	⅛	⅛	—	—	—	—	—	—

Calls: total vol. 46,772; total open int. 499,812
Puts: total vol. 50,833; total open int. 569,388

	Dec 93	Dec 94	Dec 93	Dec 94
325r	—	—	⅛	—
330	—	—	⅛	—
375r	—	—	⅛	—
40	2⅛	—	—	2⅛
45r	—	—	2⅛	3⅝
45	—	—	4	—

Calls: total vol. 15; total open int. 7,910
Puts: total vol. 1,116; total open int. 46,492
Source: CBOE.

EUROPEAN FUTURES

Food

	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
WHITE SUGAR (Matif)				
Dollars per metric ton-lots of 50 tons				
Aug	278.50	277.40	276.50	277.50 — 1.70
Oct	272.00	269.90	268.50	270.00 — 0.90
Dec	268.00	N.T.	267.50	269.50 — 0.70
Mar	272.00	269.90	269.00	271.00 — 1.00
May	N.T.	N.T.	273.50	273.50 — 0.20
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	277.00	279.00 — 1.80

Est. sales 1,478. Prev. sales 369.

London Fox cocoa and coffee futures were not available Thursday due to problems at the source.

Metals

	Close Bid	Close Ask	Previous Bid	Previous Ask
ALUMINUM (High Grade)				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	1192.00	1193.00	1169.00	1171.00
Forward	1215.00	1216.00	1193.00	1194.00
COPPER CATHODES (High Grade)				
Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	1263.50	1264.50	1266.50	1267.50
Forward	1288.00	1289.50	1281.00	1282.00
LEAD				
Sterling per metric ton				
Spot	262.00	263.00	267.00	267.50
Forward	272.00	274.00	276.50	277.00
NICKEL				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	5355.00	5360.00	5515.00	5520.00
Forward	5415.00	5425.00	5580.00	5585.00
TIN				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	4955.00	4965.00	5015.00	5020.00
Forward	5010.00	5015.00	5070.00	5075.00
ZINC (Special High Grade)				
Dollars per metric ton				
Spot	929.00	930.00	918.00	928.00
Forward	947.00	948.00	936.00	938.00

Financial

	High	Low	Close	Change
3-MONTH STERLING (LIFFE)				
£500,000 - pts of 100 pct				
Sep	94.22	94.17	94.20	+0.03
Dec	94.33	94.30	94.32	+0.04
Mar	94.20	94.17	94.18	+0.03
Jun	93.90	93.88	93.89	+0.04
Sep	93.56	93.53	93.54	+0.03
Dec	93.21	93.18	93.21	+0.05
Mar	92.87	92.84	92.87	+0.06
Jun	92.60	92.60	92.60	+0.05
Sep	92.39	92.39	92.39	+0.04
Dec	92.17	92.13	92.16	+0.04

Est. volume: 24,409. Open interest: 312,368.

3-MONTH EURODOLLARS (LIFFE)
$1 million - pts of 100 pct

Sep	96.48	96.46	96.50	+0.01
Dec	96.05	96.00	96.05	+0.03
Mar	95.93	95.89	95.94	+0.04
Jun	95.64	95.64	95.65	+0.05
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	95.37	+0.08
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	94.96	+0.09
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	94.67	+0.08
Jun	N.T.	N.T.	94.47	Unch.

Est. volume: 1,829. Open interest: 12,571.

3-MONTH EUROMARKS (LIFFE)
DM1 million - pts of 100 pct

Sep	93.26	93.19	93.23	+0.04
Dec	93.94	93.89	93.93	+0.06
Mar	94.43	94.37	94.42	+0.06
Jun	94.61	94.55	94.59	+0.04
Sep	94.61	94.55	94.59	+0.05
Dec	94.43	94.39	94.42	+0.06
Mar	94.29	94.22	94.28	+0.06
Jun	94.14	94.09	94.13	+0.07
Sep	94.02	93.98	94.02	+0.04
Dec	93.87	93.86	93.89	+0.04

Est. volume: 101,181. Open interest: 4,578,372.

	High	Low	Close	Change
LONG GILT (LIFFE)				
£50,000 - pts & 32nds of 100 pct				
Jun	107-21	107-16	107-19	+0-10
Sep	106-26	106-14	106-22	+0-10
Dec	105-27	105-23	105-23	+0-10

Est. volume: 46,752. Open interest: 85,023.

DERMAN GOVERNMENT BOND (LIFFE)
DM 250,000 - pts of 100 pct

Sep	95.39	95.12	95.37	+0.28
Dec	95.48	95.39	95.30	+0.28

Est. volume: 89,833. Open interest: 170,287.

Industrials

	High	Low	Last	Settle	Ch'ge
GASOIL (IPE)					
U.S. dollars per metric ton-lots of 100 tons					
Jul	164.75	163.00	163.25	163.25	+1.25
Aug	166.50	164.75	165.25	165.25	+1.00
Sep	168.50	167.25	167.25	167.25	+1.25
Oct	172.00	170.50	170.75	170.75	+1.25
Nov	173.50	172.75	172.75	172.75	+0.50
Dec	176.25	175.25	175.25	175.25	+0.75
Jan	176.75	176.50	174.75	174.75	+1.25
Feb	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	174.25	+1.25
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	174.50	+1.75
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	173.50	+3.00

Est. Sales 11,943. Prev. sales 11,920. Open interest 68,398

BRENT CRUDE OIL (IPE)
U.S. dollars per barrel-lots of 1,000 barrels

Aug	17.73	17.47	17.48	17.48	Unch.
Sep	17.94	17.69	17.70	17.70	+0.01
Oct	18.13	17.93	17.93	17.90	—0.03
Nov	18.26	18.13	18.13	18.13	+0.02
Dec	18.41	18.25	18.25	18.26	—0.01
Jan	18.43	18.30	18.30	18.31	—0.04
Feb	18.43	18.43	18.43	18.36	—0.07
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	18.40	—0.02
Apr	N.T.	N.T.	N.T.	18.40	—0.02

Est. Sales 28,991. Prev. sales 25,918. Open interest 105,040

Stock Indexes

FTSE 100 (LIFFE)
£25 per index point

Sep	2921.0	2903.0	2913.5	—2.5
Dec	2935.0	2929.0	2932.5	—1.5

Est. volume: 8,148. Open interest: 43,230.

Sources: Reuters, Matif, Associated Press, London Int'l Financial Futures Exchange, Int'l Petroleum Exchange.

Spot Commodities

Commodity	Today	Prev.
Aluminum, lb	0.541	0.531
Copper electrolytic, lb	0.9545	0.9545
Iron FOB, ton	213.00	213.00
Lead, lb	0.22	0.22
Silver, troy oz	4.305	4.315
Steel (billets), ton	473.00	473.00
Steel (scrap), ton	101.17	101.17
Tin, lb	3.4113	3.447
Zinc, lb	0.45%	0.45%

Dividends

Company	Per	Amt	Pay	Rec
INCREASED				
Intercont Bank	Q	.08	9-30	9-3
INITIAL				
Amfed Fini	-	.25	7-23	7-6
REVERSE STOCK SPLIT				
Willard Pease Oil — 1-for-5				
SPECIAL				
First Golden Bncp	-	.10	7-28	6-30
USUAL				
Amer Mutual Fund	Q	.21	7-6	7-3
Brooklyn Union Gas	Q	.49½	8-1	7-6
Capital Cities/ABC	Q	.05	9-11	6-30
SGK Grn Acres LP	Q	.27½	8-13	6-30
First Golden Bncp	Q	.10	7-23	6-30
Flagstar Cos pf	Q	.56¼	7-15	6-30
Frontier Adjusters	Q	.22½	9-10	8-20
Independent Bk MI	Q	.15	7-30	7-9
Lexington Svgs Bk	Q	.10	8-4	7-14
Montana Power	Q	.39½	7-30	7-9
Morningstar Group	Q	.03¼	7-30	7-9
Nat'l Bcp Alaska	Q	.06	7-9	7-2
Nat'l Health Labs	Q	.08	7-27	7-6
Pioneer-Std Elec	Q	.03	8-1	7-7
Real Estr Inv Cal	Q	.42	7-30	7-1
Raytheon Co	Q	.37	7-15	6-30
Sandy Corp	Q	.03	7-16	7-1
TriNet Corp Rlty	Q	.16	7-15	6-30
WisconsinStrm Gas	Q	.32	7-15	6-30

a-annual; m-monthly; q-quarterly; s-semi-annual

Source: UPI.

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U.S./AT THE CLOSE

P&G to Cut Back on Jobs Worldwide

CINCINNATI (AP) — Procter & Gamble Co. said Thursday it expected to trim some of its 106,000 worldwide jobs.

"We expect eventually to evolve into a leaner and more efficient organization," said a spokeswoman. She said the company had not completed the worldwide evaluation to identify ways to cut costs, and no job-trimming figure has been reached. She would not say when the evaluation would be finished.

P&G has said its goal over the next three years is to reduce expenses to 12 percent of sales, from 14.5 percent.

Primerica Sees Job Losses in Merger

NEW YORK (Knight-Ridder) — Sanford Weill, Primerica's chairman, said Thursday that 1,000 to 1,200 jobs would be cut by the end of this year after the merger of Primerica's unit, Smith Barney Harris Upham Co., with the retail-brokerage and asset-management business of Shearson Lehman Brothers.

That merger, which will create Smith Barney Shearson, will close near the end of July. The cuts will occur in back-office operations, which Mr. Weill said was the only place where there was some duplication.

Primerica said it had named Robert Greenhill, former president of Morgan Stanley Group Inc., chairman and chief executive of Smith Barney Shearson.

Personal Incomes Rose 0.6% in May

WASHINGTON (Bloomberg) — U.S. personal incomes advanced 0.6 percent in May for the sixth straight gain as the unemployment rate declined, government figures showed Thursday.

Personal spending rose only 0.2 percent last month, while the savings rate advanced, a sign people were holding onto earnings, according to the Commerce Department statistics.

Meanwhile, the number of Americans filing jobless claims for the first time rose last week to the highest level since mid-April, the Labor Department said.

Nymex Doubles Its Offer for Comex

NEW YORK (Bloomberg) — The New York Mercantile Exchange has more than doubled its offer for the Commodities Exchange to $45 million, from $20 million.

In May, the Nymex raised its bid to $20 million from $10 million in an effort to appease Comex traders. Comex traders think the exchange is worth more than $60 million.

Nymex had wanted to complete the purchase of Comex before the launch of its 24-hour screen-trading system Thursday.

Sara Lee Corp. Elects New Officers

CHICAGO (UPI) — Sara Lee Corp. on Thursday elected Michael E. Murphy to the newly created post of vice chairman and named Cornelis Boonstra president and chief operating officer.

The board, holding regular monthly meeting, also declared the company's 190th consecutive common-stock dividend.

The former EC commissioner, Frans Andriessen, will become a member of Sara Lee's board and a supervisory board member of the company's Dutch unit.

For the Record

United Airlines might create a new airline to fly its unprofitable short-haul domestic routes, a spokesman, Joe Hopkins, said Thursday in Chicago. The possible spinoff is among cost-cutting options reported to be under consideration. But another source in the airline declined to confirm or deny reports that it might bundle unprofitable domestic routes into a separate airline with nonunionized employees. *(AP, Bloomberg)*

Stone Container Corp. said Thursday in Chicago it would sell $400 million in notes through a public offering and private placement and use the proceeds to repay bank debt. Stone is the third-biggest U.S. paper maker. *(Bloomberg)*

U.S. FUTURES

Via Associated Press June 24

Grains

WHEAT (CBOT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

Season High	Season Low		Open	High	Low	Close	Chg	Op.Int
3.73	2.77	Jul 93	3.08½	2.93½	2.86	2.87	—0.03	15,714
3.55	2.82¼	Sep 93	2.94¾	2.94	2.91½	2.93¾	—0.01½	15,360
3.40	2.94	Dec 93	3.04	3.07	3.03¾	3.05¼		16,177
3.33	3.00	Mar 94	3.11½	3.12¼	3.09¾	3.11	—0.00¼	3,329
3.30	3.00	May 94	3.11½	3.12	3.10	3.10½	—0.00¼	748
3.27	3.00	Jul 94	3.11	3.11	3.08½	3.09	—0.02	1,897

Est. sales 11,000. Wed's. sales 20,866
Wed's open int 55,127 up 99

WHEAT (KCBOT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

3.59	2.81	Jul 93	2.93	2.93¼	2.89½	2.90	—0.03	
3.39	2.82¾	Sep 93	2.95½	2.96	2.91½	2.93	—0.01½	13,326
3.41½	2.93¼	Dec 93	3.04½	3.04¾	3.01	3.01½	—0.01¾	7,303
3.34	2.98	Mar 94	3.06	3.06¼	3.06	3.06	—0.01½	3,434
3.04½	2.98	May 94				3.05¾	—0.01¾	163
3.08	2.97	Jul 94	3.05½	3.04¾	3.04	3.04	—0.01¼	615

Est. sales 5,408. Wed's. sales 45,973
Wed's open int 184,768 up 6320

CORN (CBOT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

2.86	2.11½	Jul 93	2.30	2.30½	2.18¼	2.20	+0.09½	88,453
2.71½	2.17¾	Sep 93	2.34½	2.36½	2.24¼	2.26½	+0.09½	45,484
2.68½	2.25¼	Dec 93	2.34½	2.35	2.32¼	2.34¼	+0.09¾	97,161
2.56¼	2.32¾	Mar 94	2.41½	2.43	2.39¾	2.41¼	+0.08½	14,343
2.63	2.38¼	May 94	2.46½	2.46¾	2.45¼	2.46½		4,367
2.63¼	2.41	Jul 94	2.50¾	2.50¾	2.49	2.50	—0.01¼	4,381
2.51	2.40½	Sep 94	2.45½	2.46¼	2.45¼	2.46½	+0.00½	148
2.55	2.38¾	Dec 94	2.45½	2.46	2.45	2.46	—0.00½	2,748

Est. sales 37,500. Wed's. sales 50,022
Wed's open int 225,164 off 3575

SOYBEANS (CBOT)
5,000 bu minimum- dollars per bushel

6.71	5.51	Jul 93	6.25	6.27¼	6.22	6.25¼	+0.01	94,853
6.39¼	5.51	Aug 93	6.29	6.29½	6.23½	6.27¾		34,737
6.32	5.54	Sep 93	6.30½	6.30½	6.25	6.29¼	—0.00½	13,452
6.34	5.55½	Nov 93	6.33	6.33	6.25¼	6.30	—0.01¼	73,909
6.45	5.76½	Jan 94	6.37	6.37	6.30½	6.35¼	—0.00¾	7,280
6.43½	5.89¾	Mar 94	6.39	6.40¼	6.36	6.39½	—0.00¾	2,625
6.45	5.92½	May 94	6.42	6.42¼	6.37½	6.41½	—0.01¼	3,409
6.47	5.94½	Jul 94	6.45½	6.45	6.40	6.42¼	—0.02	3,437
6.16	5.81½	Nov 94	6.12	6.12	6.08¼	6.11½	—0.01	2,930

Est. sales 48,000. Wed's. sales 79,941
Wed's open int 156,493 up 3935

SOYBEAN MEAL (CBOT)
100 tons- dollars per ton

208.00	179.00	Jul 93	197.50	198.00	196.50	196.90	—0.70	18,767
198.50	180.10	Aug 93	197.10	198.00	196.40	196.90	—0.70	21,072
198.70	181.00	Sep 93	197.50	198.40	196.80	197.10	—0.50	9,398
199.00	181.70	Oct 93	198.00	198.20	196.90	197.30	—0.90	5,494
201.00	183.40	Dec 93	199.80	200.20	198.00	198.90	—0.90	21,055
200.50	184.60	Jan 94	200.00	200.00	198.50	198.90	—0.90	2,686
201.00	185.20	Mar 94	201.00	201.00	199.00	199.30	—0.80	1,459
201.50	185.50	May 94	200.50	200.50	199.70	200.30	—0.90	780
200.50	199.00	Jul 94	200.50	200.50	199.70	199.80	—0.70	40
200.00	200.00	Aug 94	200.50	200.50	200.00	200.00		15

Est. sales 22,000. Wed's. sales 36,383
Wed's open int 81,228 up 1169

SOYBEAN OIL (CBOT)
60,000 lbs.- dollars per 100 lbs.

23.30	19.15	Jul 93	22.30	22.35	22.04	22.29	+0.14	54,675
23.25	19.29	Aug 93	22.35	22.50	22.19	22.43	+0.16	22,876
23.25	19.40	Sep 93	22.43	22.63	22.32	22.59	+0.16	18,952
22.81	19.55	Oct 93	22.65	22.74	22.50	22.73	+0.14	5,563
23.45	19.76	Dec 93	22.80	23.04	22.70	22.97	+0.19	19,537
23.30	20.90	Jan 94	22.95	23.10	22.90	23.09	+0.19	1,712
23.45	21.13	Mar 94	23.10	23.25	23.05	23.22	+0.17	2,139
23.55	21.30	May 94	23.20	23.35	23.15	23.32	+0.17	718
23.55	21.55	Jul 94	23.25	23.40	23.25	23.37	+0.09	139

Est. sales 19,000. Wed's. sales 23,717
Wed's open int 78,306 up 2520

Livestock

CATTLE (CME)
40,000 lbs.- cents per lb.

76.00	67.30	Aug 93	74.00	74.15	73.30	73.70	—0.17	25,130
75.95	67.55	Oct 93	74.20	74.50	74.05	74.37	+0.12	15,949
76.00	68.10	Dec 93	74.60	75.02	74.60	74.87	+0.30	12,875
75.00	70.90	Feb 94	74.90	75.00	74.65	74.72	+0.30	7,400
72.75	73.20	Apr 94	75.45	75.90	75.45	75.87	+0.40	1,586
73.60	71.25	Jun

EC Urged to Ease Social Costs

Creation of Jobs Linked to Changes in System

The Associated Press

BRUSSELS — If the European Community states want to create jobs, they must ease social costs to encourage companies to hire workers, EC Social Affairs Commissioner Paidrag Flynn said Thursday.

He said changing top-heavy social-security systems was "both economically, rationally and socially desirable."

Mr. Flynn spoke two days after an EC summit meeting set in motion a strategy of investment and job training to restore growth.

Under pressure from Britain, the EC leaders shied away from pledging that Western Europe's generous unemployment, disability, health and retirement systems would not be altered in a time of recession.

The EC economy is forecast to contract this year and unemployment is expected to break over the 18 million mark.

Mr. Flynn said EC studies found labor-intensive jobs were taxed "relatively more" than other employment. "We wish to investigate the scope for reducing labor costs" and increasing employment, said Mr. Flynn, who has recently made proposals to that effect. These involve cutting social costs.

Mr. Flynn said the Community should focus on "environmental industries" and tourism — sectors that he said had the potential to absorb a million new jobs by 2000.

Also, he said, the EC states must move more rapidly toward flexible working hours and offer better tax incentives to employers.

"Something is wrong in the system if employers are encouraged to offer existing employees long overtime hours," he said, "rather than create additional new jobs."

Training programs are key to restoring growth, Mr. Flynn said.

He added, "In 10 years time, 80 percent of the existing technologies will be out-of-date but 80 percent of the existing work force will still be working."

BNP Predicts Sharp Fall In Earnings for First Half

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Banque Nationale de Paris estimated on Thursday that its net profit for the first half of 1993 would be as much as 50 percent below the level a year earlier, reflecting problem loans to domestic businesses and Third World countries.

BNP reported a profit of 1.33 billion francs ($232.4 million) for the first half of 1992 and a profit of 2.168 billion francs for the full year.

This year, BNP said, first-half results would be "affected by a sharp growth in provisions related to French small and medium-sized business clients and also to provisions related to high-risk countries."

BNP said that while its sovereign loan portfolio yielded a profit of 1.7 billion francs in 1992 because of favorable market conditions, it was likely to produce a loss this year.

Separately, the country's Banking Commission said the eight top French banks had a decline of 36.5 percent in their combined 1992 net profit, which fell to 10.8 billion francs from 17.0 billion the year before. Bad-debt provisions rose 26.7 percent, to 62.1 billion francs.

Nonetheless, a central bank official said banks were not in danger. "The impact of the crisis in real estate on banks has been less pronounced than in other large industrial countries such as the United States or Japan," said Hervé Hannoun, deputy governor of the Bank of France. *(Knight-Ridder, AFX)*

Statoil-Neste Chemicals Link

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

OSLO — The state oil companies of Norway and Finland, Statoil and Neste Oy, agreed Thursday to merge their petrochemical divisions and create Europe's biggest producer of raw materials for the plastics industry.

The petrochemical giant — ranking No. 5 in the world — would begin operations in 1994 with Statoil and Neste each holding 50 percent. It would employ 6,000 with annual sales of $2.5 billion and the combination would not entail staff cuts, Neste said.

The new company's yearly output capacity would be 1.5 million tons of polyethylene and 650,000 tons of polypropylene, Neste said, with production plants in Norway, Finland, Sweden, Belgium, Germany, France, Portugal and the United States, as well as part ownership of facilities in Saudi Arabia and Malaysia.

"Petrochemical products will constitute an important part of the total activities of Statoil in the future," said the director, Harald Norvik. Since Neste's petrochemical activities are larger than those of Statoil, Neste will receive in excess of 1 billion kroner ($139 million), a source said.

The company will enjoy access to Statoil's substantial oil and gas operations on the Norwegian shelf. It was estimated that the deal would bring Neste immediate savings of as much as 300 million markkaa ($53.6 million), said Jukka Viinanen, a Neste director. Neste posted a 2.2 billion markkaa loss in 1992 before extraordinary items, reserves and taxes. Among the main reasons mentioned were depressed petrochemicals and plastics prices.

(AFP, Knight-Ridder, Reuters, AP, AFX)

EC Seeks Airline-Industry Strategy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BRUSSELS — The EC Commission has set up a "committee of wise men" to study the long-term future of the air-transport industry in the 12 member states, the EC transport commissioner, Abel Matutes, said Thursday.

The committee, headed by the former Belgian transport minister, Herman de Croo, has been asked to come up with a strategy by the end of the year to ensure that European airlines remain competitive in the world market.

Mr. Matutes said some airlines would have to merge if they were to compete internationally.

The 12 members of the EC committee represent commercial and charter airlines, tour operators, airport operators, aircraft manufacturers, computer-reservation system operators and trade unions.

They include Pieter Bouw, president of the Netherlands carrier KLM; Bjarne Hansen, president of Maersk Air; the Aga Khan, president of Meridiana, and Jürgen Weber, president of the German carrier Lufthansa.

According to a commission paper, 1992 earnings for European airlines show they are facing "a serious situation." It said the major European airlines had a combined loss of $11.5 billion in the two-year period through 1992.

The commission said the aeronautical industry has been faced with a "wave of cancellations" of orders for big planes that it feared could lead to a great surplus.

Europe's aeronautical industry suffers from high production costs and a fragmentation of the European market, the Community said, and if this continues European airlines will not be able to compete against big American carriers.

One of the areas the commission believes needs reform is airport landing fees, many of which are set by state monopolies.

According to an EC Commission report, European airlines have been floundering in red ink since the Gulf War in 1991 sent passenger figures plummeting.

The decline in air travel came just after many airlines had completed ambitious fleet expansion programs, with the result that they could not fill their planes and canceled orders for new aircraft.

(Bloomberg, AFP, Reuters)

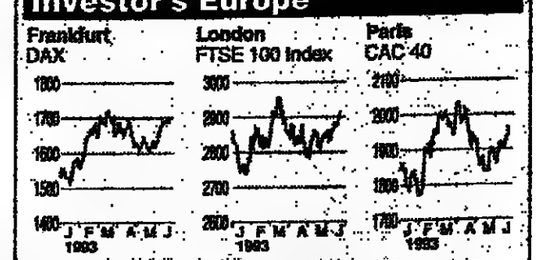
■ Lufthansa Shares Climb

Shares in Lufthansa AG climbed nearly 4 percent Thursday after a large buy order came from a foreign address, Reuters reported from Frankfurt, quoting dealers.

By the close, Lufthansa shares were 3 Deutsche marks ($1.76) higher at 113 DM, against a background of broad weakness: The DAX-30 index was down 13.1 points at 1,686.29.

One trader said the airline's shares looked attractive because the rising dollar helped its revenue outlook.

Investor's Europe



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Amsterdam	CBS Trend	110.78	110.90	-0.18
Brussels	Stock Index	6,409.23	6,383.41	+0.40
Frankfurt	DAX	1,686.29	1,699.39	-0.77
Frankfurt	FAZ	657.29	661.51	-0.64
Helsinki	HEX	1,107.70	1,094.20	+1.23
London	Financial Times 30	2,268.60	2,275.10	-0.29
London	FTSE 100	2,894.70	2,900.70	-0.21
Madrid	General Index	282.52	284.53	-0.76
Milan	MIB	1,178.00	1,185.00	-0.76
Paris	CAC 40	1,963.39	1,942.41	+1.08
Stockholm	Affarsvaerlden	1,295.30	1,289.88	+0.42
Vienna	Stock Index	377.38	378.33	-0.25
Zurich	SBS	799.80	796.20	+0.45

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

• **Denmark's** parliament passed by one vote a major reform package designed to boost economic growth and give highly taxed Danes income-tax breaks over a five-year period.

• **Alcatel Alsthom SA** said net profit in 1993 was likely to equal the figure of 7.1 billion francs ($1.24 billion) for 1992.

• **Alcatel Bell**, a Belgian unit of Alcatel Alsthom SA, said it had taken a 31 percent stake in a data-transmission network called **Transinform** which is designed for Russian business and industry.

• **Daimler-Benz AG** confirmed that Franz Steinkühler, who quit last month as head of Germany's largest union amid suspicions of insider trading, had resigned his position on the company's supervisory board.

• **Smith New Court PLC**, the British brokerage, said it was planning to raise £41.2 million ($60.7 million) by selling new shares to existing shareholders on a two-for-seven basis.

• **TI Group PLC**, the British engineering group, said it was in talks with **Snecma**, the French state-owned engine manufacturer, over a possible merger of units that make landing gear. A merger would create a company with sales of as much as £300 million.

• **Gewerkschaft Textil-Bekleidung** said 2,500 workers were called out from eight companies in the state of Baden-Württemberg for a two-day strike after pay talks broke down without agreement.

Knight-Ridder, UPI, AFX, Bloomberg, Reuters

Barlow Rand Gives Hint Of a Corporate Breakup

Knight-Ridder

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's industrial holding conglomerate Barlow Rand hinted in a cautionary statement to shareholders Thursday that it may want to unbundle. This follows Barlow's recent break-up of Rand Mines into separate gold, platinum and coal companies.

The notice said Barlow was examining proposals which, if implemented, would result in shareholders holding, in addition to their shares in Barlow, shares in the subsidiaries CG Smith and Reunert. The notice said it was intended that Reunert, a leading engineering company, would acquire certain of the group's electronics and electrical interests not already owned by it.

Barlow said it was also giving consideration to the disposal or listing of group businesses.

CG Smith, which makes up a significant portion of the Barlow group, has substantial interests in food, sugar and fishing. CG Smith, in which Barlow has a 38 percent direct interest, is the holding company for CG Smith Foods, which in turn holds the food producer Tiger Oats, South Africa's largest grain purchaser, and CG Smith Sugar, one of the country's two largest sugar producers.

Barlow Rand in turn is controlled, through a 22.2 percent direct interest, by South Africa's giant life assurer SA Mutual.

The news follows the statement that the natural-resources investment arm of the South African conglomerate Anglo American Corp. would sell its 38.5 percent stake in Charter Consolidated PLC.

Lonrho 6-Month Profit Gains After Asset Sales

Reuters

LONDON — Higher commodity prices and the sale of unprofitable assets such as The Observer newspaper in Britain helped Lonrho PLC to report a solid half-year profit gain Thursday and to paint an optimistic picture for the future.

The results showed the British-based company had significantly cut its debt burden and trimmed its sprawling international operations, according to the deputy chairman, Paul Spicer.

Lonrho, which has mining and trading interests in Africa, reported an overall profit before tax of £87 million ($128 million) for the six months to March 31, up by £37 million from the same period of 1992. Sales fell to £1.53 billion, from £1.96 billion.

The main reason for the reduction in debt was the sale of the German property unit, Gewog. Mr. Spicer said more asset sales were likely, though they were not going to be on the same scale as Gewog. Recent disposals, in addition to The Observer, included the Volkswagen/Audi distributor VAG and Scottish & Universal Newspapers Ltd.

Analysts expect the new joint chief executive, Dieter Bock, who gained his current position in February, to try to focus Lonrho on just three core areas: hotels, mining and agriculture. Mr. Spicer said this ignored a major business sector, which he called trading.

Analysts point out the recent asset sales are having the effect of increasing the group's reliance on minerals, particularly from Africa.

"About half the profits come out of metals, which are dependent on commodity prices and a bit difficult to predict," said Geoff Allum of Natwest Securities.

BOSCH: *Job Cuts Planned as Firm Fears First Sales Drop Since 1960s*

Continued from Page 11

sales would fall 12 to 13 percent in 1993.

But several industry analysts said the company was performing reasonably well considering the slowdown in almost all European car and truck markets.

"Its 1992 results were not bad at all," said Mr. Ruland.

Analysts predicted that the sharp cost cuts would benefit the company in the medium term. "They have been cutting costs for about 18 months now, so they will be in quite good shape," said Lothar Lubinetski, analyst at Trinkaus Capital Management.

(AFX, AFP, Reuters)

■ KHD Sales Plunge

Klöckner-Humboldt-Deutz AG, the maker of agricultural machinery and auto parts, said group sales in the first five months of 1993 plunged 21 percent and orders fell 25 percent, Bloomberg Business News reported from Cologne.

"We don't expect the economic climate in the markets relevant to KHD to generally improve in the coming months," said Chief Executive Werner Kirchgässer. "Nevertheless, we expect to be stronger both in sales and in new orders in the second half of the year."

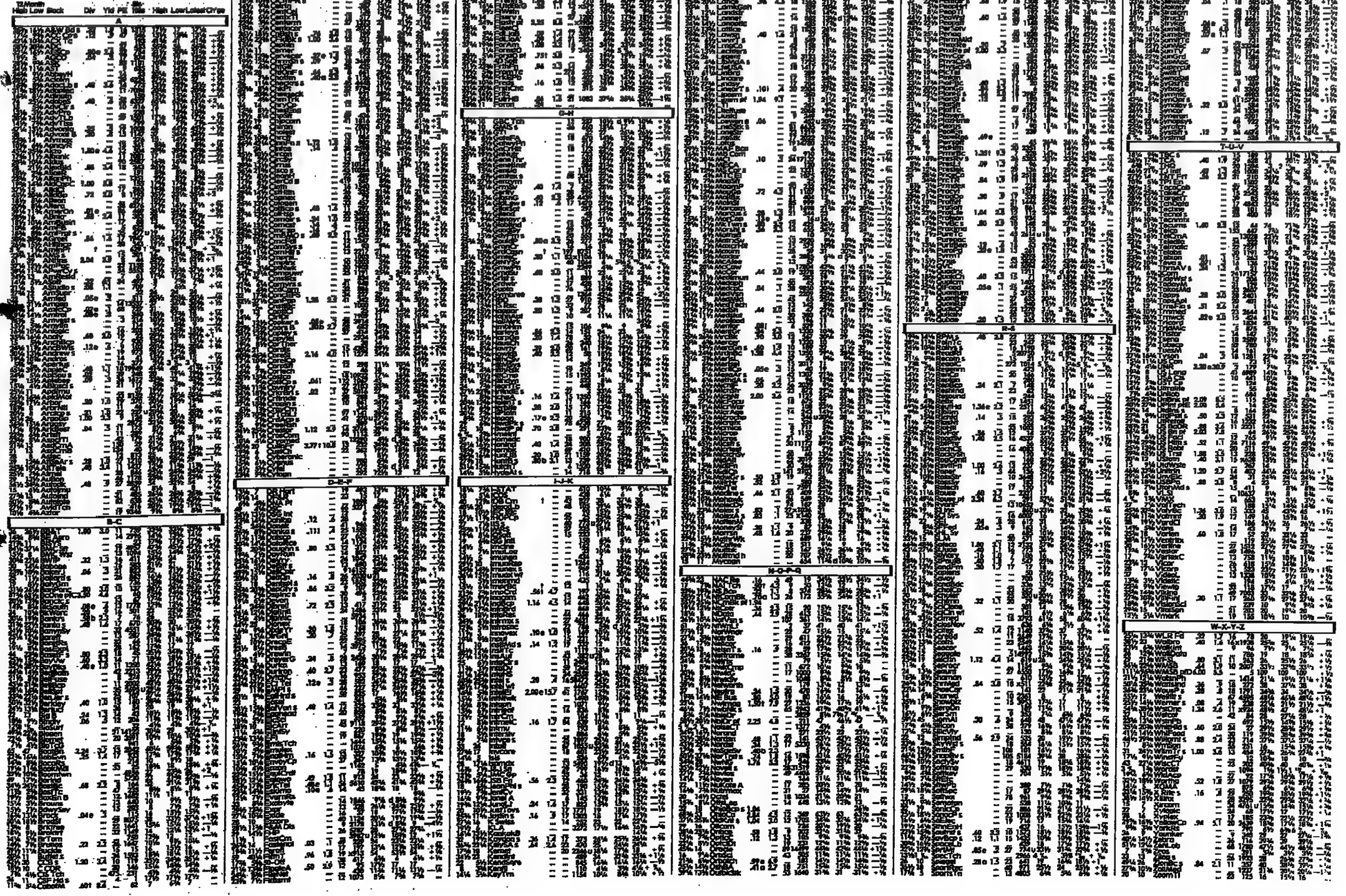
Mr. Kirchgässer said the company was confident it would achieve a "balanced group result" in the full year. It reported a break-even result in 1992 after posting a net profit of 10 million DM in 1991.

Group sales slipped to 3.67 billion DM in 1992, from 3.97 billion DM a year earlier.

NASDAQ

Thursday's Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value. It is updated twice a year.



NYSE

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*

(Continued)

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	Sls 100s	High	Low	Latest	Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

NYSE Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 56

AllanWrld n	Boldor s	BlockbustE	BurlRscCoal
ChmBnk pfK	Clark Eq	Craig	Craig pr
Diebold s	Duq pfH	Enerpen	FedHomeLn
First USA	GenCorp	GenerntCh	GenDynam
Gulf StUt	GlfStUt pr	HMO Amer	Hudson pf
HlthMstAsc	HeclaM pf	IES	IdahoPwr
Ill Power	InkdSft pf	ItelCp	LocledeGas
Lockheed	MarvelEnt s	MeryLd pf	MorKnud
NIPSCO	Normrse	Pacific pfE	ParomtCom
PiedmtDome	PubSvc Col	Raytheon	ReisurGp n
RochNtnl	SanJnOv pfD	SovereignPish	Sprint
TelecmNZ ADS	TempilnEmg	Teradyne	Timken
Travelers	TurkishInv	USG wt	VistaRsc
WellsF pfB	YankEnSy	YankEnSy wt	YorkIntl

NEW LOWS 33

AllGlbEn	APrec	Anacomp	Bandag s
Bandag A	Bianch EW n	ChemWaste	Chiquita
ChristiKma	ContMed	DeluxeCp	PaysInc s
GenAm Inv	HeleneCur	HospitStaf	Interneal n
JWP	LizClaibrn	Nike B	NVPAPI n
OrbitalEng	PhlsRg rt	PullMnYT n	Sears wt
Textfind	ThermtrgMtg	Unitrind	UtdWerMfg
UtdWvl pf	Wellcome n	WstDigital	WstmarCoal
ZurichRein n			

AMEX Highs-Lows

NEW HIGHS 17

ATT Pfl	Audivox	BlkrkBIG09 n	ConcrdFab
ConcrdFabB	Conversnd	Friedman	Keane
LoncorCp	NuvCAP1 n	NuvPAPI3 n	Odetics B
OdeticsA	PGE 24pHK	PhsRTS	Riezel s
VKNJV n	VKMAV n	WescoFin	

NEW LOWS 3

BAT Ind s	ESI Un	HlthProf

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INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

June 24, 1993

Quotations supplied by funds listed. Net asset value quotations are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some quotes based on issue prices.
The marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied: (d) - daily; (w) - weekly; (b) - (i) fortnightly (every two weeks) - Monthly; (r) - regularly; (f) - twice weekly; (m) - monthly.

ABC INVESTMENT & SERVICES CO (B.C.)
Manama-Bahrain, PO 2808, Fax 533062 Tl 532235
m ABC Futures Fund Ltd ... 126.30
m ABC Islamic Fund (E.C.) ... 121.10
ABN AMRO BANK, P.O. Box 283, Amsterdam
w Columbus Securities ... Fl 146.20
w Trans Europe Fund Fl ... 79.91
w Trans Europe Fund $ ... 41.86
w Alrento ... Fl 249.20
AIG FUND MANAGEMENT LTD
d AIG Amer. Eq. Trust ... $ 27.9331
w AIG Balanced World Fd ... $ 104.3414
W AIG Eurecu Fund Plc ... Ecu 102.7639
w AIG Euro Small Co Fd Plc ... $ 115.9240
w AIG Europe Fd Plc ... $ 107.3021
w AIG Japan Fund ... $ 107.0923
w AIG Latin America Fd Plc ... $ 100.4917
w AIG Multicurrency Bd Fd Plc ... $ 101.2727
w AIG South East Asia Fd ... $ 180.2935
d High Life Fund ... Ecu 8.17
d UBZ Euro-Optimizer Fund ... Ecu 11.76
d UBZ Liquidity Fund $ ... $ 110.8803
f UBZ Liquidity Fund DM ... DM 118.5968
d UBZ Liquidity Fund Ecu ... Ecu 119.0473
d UBZ Liquidity Fund SF ... SF 117.2788
ALFRED BERG
d Alfred Berg Norden ... $ 136.39
Alfred Berg Skaw
d Far East ... $ 118.97
d Germany ... DM 196.19
d Global ... $ 148.41
d Japan ... Y 12118.08
d Netherlands ... Fl 196.33
d North America ... $ 118.99
d Switzerland ... SF 153.16
d U.K. ... £ 69.61
ALPHA FUND MANAGEMENT, LTD
48 Par-La-Ville Rd, Hamilton, HM11 Bermuda
w Alpha Asia Hedge Fund ... $ 143.22
w Alpha Europe Fund ... Ecu 271.88
w Alpha Futures Fund Ltd. ... $ 162.48
w Alpha Global Fund ... $ 613.75
w Alpha Hedge Fund ... $ 414.85
w Alpha Japan Spec. Hge Fd ... $ 293.11
w Alpha Latin America ... $ 191.08
w Alpha Pacific Fund Ltd. ... $ 388.86
w Alpha SAM ... $ 113.01
w Alpha Short Fund Ltd. ... $ 79.47
w Alpha Tilidale Fund ... $ 148.93
w Alpha Worldwide ... $ 103.90
m Buchanan-Alpha Eur. Hedge ... Ecu 129.97
m Certus-Alpha Hdg Core Fd $ ... $ 287.23
w Heisei Japan Fund ... Y 11284
w Hemisphere Mkt Neutral ... $ 107.42
w Nicholas-Applegate Aurelia $ ... $ 196.38
w Nicholas-Applegate Hedge ... $ 149.54
m Sage International Fd ... $ 107.38
ARRAL ASSOCIATES LTD
w Arral American Quant Fd ... $ 12.33
w Arral Asian Fund ... $ 370.14
w Arral Intl Hedge Fund ... $ 181.48
BAIL 13 Place Vendome, 75001 Paris
m Intermarket Fund ... $ 988.77
Intermarket Multicurrency Fund
m Class A ... FF 2267.91
m Class B ... £ 224.42
m Class C ... Y 54295.00
BANQUE BELGE ASSET MGMT FUND
Share Distributor Guernsey 0481 726614
w Intl Equity Fund (Sicav) ... $ 11.63
w Intl Bond Fund (Sicav) ... $ 15.08
w Dollar Zone Bd Fd (Sicav) ... $ 11.51
w Sterling Equity Fd (Sicav) ... £ 1.123
w Sterling Bd Fd (Sicav) ... £ 1.366
w Asia Pacific Region Fd ... $ 9.84
BANQUE INDOSUEZ
w The Dragon Fund Sicav ... $ 114.63
m Jason Gtd Fd B (28/05/93) ... $ 125.06
m Jason Gtd Fd B (28/05/93) ... $ 108.48
m Dual Futures Fd Cl A Units ... $ 131.24
m Dual Futures Fd Cl C Units ... $ 122.65
m Maxima Fut. Fd Ser. 1 Cl. A ... $ 137.87
m Maxima Fut. Fd Ser. 1 Cl. B ... $ 117.17
m Maxima Fut. Fd Ser. 2 Cl. C ... $ 108.09
m Maxima Fut. Fd Ser. 2 Cl. D ... $ 103.31
m Indosuez Curr. Cl A Units ... $ 129.36
m Indosuez Curr. Cl B Units ... $ 110.42
w IPNA - 3 ... $ 438.00
d ISA Asian Growth Fund ... $ 49.63
d ISA Japan Reg. Growth Fd_Y ... Y 816.00
d ISA Pacific Gold Fund ... $ 14.21
d ISA Asian Income Fund ... $ 9.83
d Indosuez Korea Fund ... $ 9.95
w Shanghai Fund ... $ 4.62
w Himalayan Fund ... $ 10.83
w Manila Fund ... $ 14.12
w Malacca Fund ... $ 14.08
w Siam Fund ... $ 24.99
d Indosuez Hong Kong Fund ... $ 37.089
d Oriental Venture Trust ... $ 46.630
d North American Trust ... $ 37.738
d Singap & Malay Trust ... $ 21.609
d Pacific Trust ... HK$ 25.685
d Tasman Fund ... $ 4.885
d Japan Fund ... $ 14.805
w Managed Trust ... $ 26.139
d Japan Warrant Fund ... $ 0.71
d Worldwide Growth Fund ... $ 7.38
BANQUE SCANDINAVE & LUXEMBOURG
SEA UNIVERSAL FUND (SICAV)
d Eurosec ECU A (Div) ... Ecu 120.4338
d Eurosec ECU B (Cap) ... Ecu 180.4036
d Intelsec USD A (Div) ... $ 17.1840
d Intelsec USD B (Cap) ... $ 18.1528
d Intelbond USD A (Div) ... $ 16.4865
d Intelbond USD B (Cap) ... $ 19.6918
d Finnsec Global FM A (Div) FM ... 198.3389
d Finnsec Global FM B (Cap) FM ... 198.3389
d Intelbond FRF A (Div) ... FF 114.7348
d Intelbond FRF B (Cap) ... FF 142.3560
d Far East USD A (Div) ... $ 18.8368
d Far East USD B (Cap) ... $ 18.9969
d Japan JPY A (Div) ... Y 1041.5984
d Japan JPY B (Cap) ... Y 1041.5984
d Parsec FRF B (Cap) ... FF 112.8654
d Latin America USD A (Div) ... $ 15.9249
d Latin America USD B (Cap) ... $ 15.9249
d North Amer Inc USD A (Div) ... $ 14.4606
d North Amer USD B (Cap) ... $ 14.4606
BANQUE SCANDINAVE EN SUISSE-GENEVA
w Intelbond Chf ... SF 83.84
w Intelsec Chf ... SF 190.75
w Swisscard Chf ... SF 133.49
BANQUE SCS ALLIANCE-CREDIT BANK-WELLINGTON (4122) 346-1281, Geneve
w Pleiade North Am Equities ... $ 98.92
w Pleiade Europe Equities ... Ecu 103.84
w Pleiade Asia Pacific Eq ... $ 180.08
w Pleiade Environment Eq ... $ 95.10
w Pleiade Dollar Bonds ... $ 100.74
w Pleiade ECU Bonds ... Ecu 101.78
w Pleiade FF Bonds ... FF 100.48
w Pleiade Euro Conv Bonds ... SF 100.00
w Pleiade Dollar Reserve ... $ 99.93
w Pleiade ECU Reserve ... Ecu 97.62
w Pleiade SF Reserve ... SF 100.00
w Pleiade FF Reserve ... FF 100.00
BARCLAYS INTL FUND MANAGERS
Hong Kong, Tel: (852) 8261900
d China (PRC) ... $ 8.592
d Hong Kong ... $ 29.966
d Indonesia ... $ 10.423
d Japan ... $ 9.500
d Korea ... $ 11.826
d Malaysia ... $ 18.486
d Philippines ... $ 16.701
d Singapore ... $ 13.411
d Thailand ... $ 20.903
d South East Asia ... $ 25.239
BDD GROUP OF FUNDS
w BDD US$ Cash Fund ... $ 9208.06
w BDD Ecu Cash Fund ... Ecu 5784.73
w BDD Intl. Bond Fund-US$ ... $ 5378.64
w BDD Intl. Bond Fund-Ecu ... Ecu 4571.23
w BDD N American Equity Fd$ ... $ 4758.10
w BDD European Equity Fund Ecu ... Ecu 5785.66
m BDD Asian Equity Fund ... $ 1132.97
BNP LUXEMBOURG
INTER CASH
f France Monetaire ... FF 14031.91
f France Securite ... FF 14657.06
f Inter Cash DM ... DM 2616.30
f Inter Cash Ecu ... Ecu 1872.45
f Inter Cash GBP ... £ 1455.51
f Inter Cash USD ... $ 1212.03
f Inter Cash Yen ... Y 163343
INTER OPTIMUM
w Interbond USD ... $ 281.45
w BEF/LUF ... BF 100594.00
w Multidevises DM ... DM 2848.71
w USD ... $ 1331.19
w FRF ... FF 14635.75
w ECU ... Ecu 1175.02
INTER STRATEGIE
w Australie ... $ 10.32
w France ... FF 10724.84
w Europe du Nord ... £ 1097.53
w Europe du Centre ... DM 2258.97
w Europe du Sud ... Ecu 781.97
w Japon ... Y 114066
w Amerique du Nord ... $ 1468.42
w Sud-Est Asiatique ... $ 1275.15
BUCHANAN FUND LIMITED
c/o Bank of Bermuda Ltd: (809) 295-4000
f Global Hedge USD ... $ 12.06
f Global Hedge GBP ... £ 12.42
f European & Atlantic ... $ 11.38
f Pacific ... $ 12.28
f Emerging Markets ... $ 15.35
CAISSE CENTRALE DES BANQUES POP.
d Fructilux - Obl. Fées A ... FF 8191.60
d Fructilux - Obl. Euro B ... Ecu 1514.54
w Fructilux - Actions Fées C ... FF 7294.03
d Fructilux - Actions Euro D ... Ecu 1357.60
d Fructilux - Court Terme E ... FF 8108.89
CALLANDER
w Callander Emer. Growth ... $ 130.40
w Callander P-Asset ... $ 124.81
w Callander F-Austrian ... AS 970.39
w Callander F-Spanish ... Pta 7589.00
w Callander F-US Health Cares ... $ 68.70
w Callander Swiss Growth ... SF 136.08
CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL GROUP
d CI Canadian Growth Fd ... C$ 5.93
d CI North American Fd ... C$ 6.41
d CI World Bond Fund ... C$ 5.21
d CI Pacific Fund ... C$ 19.54
d CI Global Fund ... C$ 7.82
d CI Emerg Markets Fd ... C$ 6.39
d CI European Fund ... C$ 5.01
d Canada Gwth Mortgage Fd C$ ... C$ 18.84
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
w Capital Int'l Fund ... $ 112.19
w Capital Italia SA ... $ 37.06
CDC INTERNATIONAL
w CEP Court Terme ... FF 164990.42
w GFI Long Terme ... FF 1427141.36
CIC GROUP
d Obligic Court Terme ... FF 16284.37
d Obligic Monetaire ... FF 16083.41
CITIBANK (LUXEMBOURG) S.A.
POB 1272 Luxembourg Tel. 477 65 71
d Citinvest Global Bond ... $ 198.56
d Citinvest FGP USD ... $ 1291.15
d Citinvest FGP ECU ... Ecu 1219.68
d Citinvest Selection ... $ 1180.23
d Citicurrencies USD ... $ 1557.12
d Citicurrencies GBP ... £ 155.58
d Citicurrencies DEM ... DM 135.61
d Citicurrencies Yen ... Y 12174.00
d Managed Currency Fund ... $ 147.08
d Citiport N.A. Equity ... $ 237.41
d Citiport Japan Equity ... Y 4700.00
d Citiport UK Equity ... £ 129.18
d Citiport IAPEC ... $ 173.39
d Citiport Cont. Euro Equity ... Ecu 143.98
d Citiport Earner ... $ 121.39
d Citiport German Equity ... DM 73.98
d Citiport Swiss Equity ... SF 107.25
d Citiport French Equity ... FF 1257.75
d Citiport N.A. $ Bond ... $ 162.01
d Citiport Euro Bond ... Ecu 148.78
d Citiport Intl Equity ... $ 108.27
d Citiport Global Bond ... $ 115.65
d Citiport Euro Equity ... $ 104.81
d Citiport Global Emerg Mkts ... $ 103.54
CITYTRUST
w US $ Equities ... $ 257,963.87
w US $ Bonds ... $ 15,922.73
w US $ Money Market ... $ 13,312.38
w Citiland ... $ 1333,527.81
m Citiserbanmerca Pfd S.A. ... $ 14,912.93
w The Good Earth Fund ... $ 10,961.69
COWEN ASSET MANAGEMENT
Cowen Enterprise Fund N.V.
w Class A Shs ... $ 1341.66
w Class B Shs ... $ 1661.71
CRAGNOTTI & PARTNERS
w C & P Futures I Fund ... $ 1162.81
w C & P Diversified Fund ... $ 1044.90
w C & P Dollar Plus ... $ 1085.10
w C & P 5 Allocation Plus ... $ 1014.40
w C & P Universal Plus ... $ 1034.40
w C & P Forex Plus ... $ 1031.70
w C & P Global Hedge ... $ 938.20
CREDIT AGRICOLE
d Indexia USA/S&P 500 ... $ 17.89
d Indexia Japan/Nikkei ... Y 1765.41
d Indexia G Bret/FTSE ... £ 12.90
d Indexia France/CAC 40 ... FF 139.80
d Indexia C.T. ... FF 110.40
MONAXIS
d Court Terme USD ... $ 16.63
d Court Terme DEM ... DM 37.34
d Court Terme JPY ... Y 3763.31
d Court Terme GBP ... £ 13.91
d Court Terme FRF ... FF 120.74
d Court Terme ESP ... Pta 2832.64
d Court Terme ECU ... Ecu 17.19
MOSAIS
d Actions Int'l Diversifiées ... FF 113.38
d Actions Nord-Américaines ... $ 21.34
d Actions Japonaises ... Y 1858.40
d Actions Anglaises ... £ 13.32
d Actions Allemandes ... DM 22.13
d Actions Françaises ... FF 120.35
d Actions Esp. & Port. ... Pta 2911.74
d Actions Hollandaises ... Lit 276293.82
d Actions Basdon Pacifique ... $ 24.48
d Oblig Int'l Diversifiées ... FF 125.28
d Oblig Nord-Américaines ... $ 19.38
d Oblig Japonaises ... Y 2319.10
d Oblig Anglaises ... £ 13.22
d Oblig Allemandes ... DM 37.51
d Oblig Françaises ... FF 147.69
d Oblig Esp. & Port. ... Pta 2558.90
d Oblig Convert. Inters. ... FF 137.41
d Court Terme Ecu ... Ecu 21.89
d Court Terme USD ... $ 17.02
d Court Terme FRF ... FF 134.91
CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE
d Elysees Monetaire ... FF 34869.42
d Europe Presi. Fund A ... Ecu 8.56
d Europe Presi. Fund B ... Ecu 16.90
CREDIT SUISSE
d CSF Bonds ... SF 87.993
d Bond Valor Swi ... SF 172.664
d Bond Valor US - Dollar ... $ 125.213
d Bond Valor D - Mark ... DM 113.026
d Bond Valor Yen ... Y 10611.166
d Bond Valor Sterling ... £ 106.401
d Convert Valor Swi ... SF 155.386
d Convert Valor US - Dollar ... $ 193.125
d CSF International ... SF 139.488
d Actions Suisses ... SF 713.346
d Europa Valor ... SF 217.900
d Energie - Valor ... SF 152.767
d Pacific - Valor ... SF 144.564
d CS Gold Valor ... $ 118.685
d CS Tiger Fund ... $ 868.316
d CS Ecu Bond A ... Ecu 106.666
d CS Ecu Bond B ... Ecu 169.675
d CS Golden Bond A ... Fl 103.881
d CS Golden Bond B ... Fl 147.192
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd A ... Pta 23925.400
d CS Hispano Iberia Fd B ... Pta 25086.500
d CS Prime Bond A ... DM 103.322
d CS Prime Bond B ... DM 141.347
d CS German Bond A ... DM 224.103
d CS Europa Bond B ... DM 325.597
d CS Fixed I SF 7% 1/96 ... SF 104.518
d CS Fixed I DM 8% 1/96 ... DM 108.744
d CS Fixed I Ecu 8 3/4% 1/96 ... Ecu 110.319
d CS Euro Blue Chips A ... DM 222.069
d CS Euro Blue Chips B ... DM 241.663
d CS Short-T. Bond $ A ... $ 105.332
d CS Short-T. Bond $ B ... $ 156.859
d CS Short-T. Bond DM A ... DM 102.635
d CS Short-T. Bond DM B ... DM 146.826
d CS Money Market Fd $ ... $ 1749.633
d CS Money Market Fd DM ... DM 1654.939
d CS Money Market Fd £ ... £ 2346.680
d CS Money Market Fd Yen ... Y 142478.758
d CS Money Market Fd CS ... C$ 1252.495
d CS Money Market Fd Ecu ... Ecu 1306.845
d CS Money Market Fd SF ... SF 5618.063
d CS Money Market Fd HFl ... Fl 1146.980
d CS Money Market Fd Lit ... Lit 1140547.060
d CS Money Market Fd FF ... FF 5836.141
d CS Money Market Fd Pta ... Pta 113611.500
d CS Oeko-Protec A ... DM 230.624
d CS North-American Pd A/B$ ... $ 224.144
d CS UK Fund B ... £ 109.042
d CS France Fund B ... FF 984.497
d CS Euroreal ... DM 103.750
d CS Italy Fund A/B ... Lit 217147.900
d CS Netherlands Fd A/B ... Fl 331.870
d CS FF Bond A/B ... FF 1106.528
d CS Capital SFR 2000 ... SF 1505.424
d CS Capital DM 2000 ... DM 1376.799
d CS Capital DM 1997 ... DM 1646.998
d CS Japan Megatrend SFR ... SF 254.620
d CS Japan Megatrend Yen ... Y 25388.600
DARIER HENTSCH GROUP
d DH Major Markets Fund ... SF 10761.00
d Hentsch Treasury Fd ... SF 10596.00
d Samurai Portfolio ... SF 321.50
DIT INVESTMENT FFM
d Concentra + ... DM 44.69
d Int'l Rentenfond + ... DM 76.72
EBC FUND MANAGERS (Jersey) LTD
1-3 Seale St, St Helier: 0534-34331
EBC TRADED CURRENCY FUND LTD
d Capital ... $ 23.752
d Income ... $ 15.089
INTERNATIONAL INCOME FUND
d Long Term ... $ 35.1486
d Long Term - DMK ... DM 104.7627
ECU TERMINVEST PLC (44 71 245 1010)
d Ecu FTSE 100 Options ... £ 103.00
d Ecu $ Currency Options ... $ 96.00
EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD GROUP
IN-HOUSE FUNDS
d Asian Capital Holdings Fd ... $ 80.8971
w Daiwa LCF Rothschild Bd ... $ 1076.74
w Daiwa LCF Rothsch Eq ... $ 1825.10
w Force Cash Tradition CHF ... SF 10041.25
d Force Cash Opti USD/DEM Ecu ... Ecu 1109.89
w Leicom ... $ 1876.09
d Leveraged Cap Holdings ... $ 58.56
B Pfd Selection Fd ... SF 997.07
w Selective Invest SA ... $ 266.70
B Source ... $ 16.89
w Variopius ... Ecu 1088.61
EDMOND DE ROTHSCHILD GROUP
OTHER FUNDS
d Asia/Japan Emerg. Growth $ ... $ 12.19
w Esarit Eur Partn Inv Tst ... Ecu 1160.30
w Europ Strateg Investm Fd ... Ecu 97.94
W Oblitaxe Global Fd (General) DM ... DM 177.40
B Oblitaxe Global Fix Income DM ... DM 156.71
d CDC Nles Fund ... $ 6.64
w Permal drakkar Growth NVS ... $ 2802.36
f Selection Horizon ... FF 779114.32
b Vicoire Arbitrage ... $ 4928.69
EQUIFLEX LIMITED
w Class C / North America ... Fl 18.79
ERMITAGE LUX (352-4693 381)
w Ermitage Selz Fund ... $ 55.74
w Ermitage Euro Hedge Fd ... DM 11.31
EUROPA FUNDS LIMITED
d American Equity Fund ... $ 347.94
d American Option Fund ... $ 107.16
FIDELITY INT'L INV. SERVICES (Lux)
d Conv. Securities Pfd ... $ 7.43
d Discovery Fund ... $ 19.80
d Far East Fund ... $ 47.06
d Pfd. Amer. Assets ... $ 185.41
d Pfd. Amer. Values IV ... $ 112020.00
d Frontier Fund ... $ 34.84
d Global Inc Fund ... $ 18.11
d Global Selection Fund ... $ 17.94
d International Fund ... $ 16.78
d New Europe Fund ... $ 12.94
d Orient Fund ... $ 106.69
d Pacific Fund ... $ 369.01
d Special Growth Fund ... $ 34.49
d World Fund ... $ 101.26
FINMANAGEMENT SA-Lugano (41.91/2093131)
w Delta Premium Corp. ... $ 1128.00
FOKUS BANK A.S. 472 438 555
w Scandinavia Int'l Growth Fd ... $ 1.00
GAIA CURRENCY FUNDS
w Gaia Hedge I ... $ 234.99
w Gaia Hedge III ... $ 38.91
w Gaia Swiss Franc Pd ... SF 97.74
w Gaia Guaranteed Cl. I ... $ 84.56
w Gaia Guaranteed Cl. II ... $ 90.42
GAM ANLAGEFONDS AG (41-1-433 2626)
Multiactiestrasse 173, CH-8034, Zurich
d GAM (CH) Mondial ... SF 1457.14
d GAM (CH) Pacific ... SF 2402.56
d GAM (CH) America ... SF 1653.40
d GAM (CH) Europe ... SF 87.22
GAM FUND MANAGEMENT LTD
Barkshire Terrace, Dublin 2, Ireland
Tel: 353-1-780-438
w GAM Americana Fds Inc ... DM 93.27
w GAM Americana Fds Acc ... DM 93.27
w GAM Orient Fonds Inc ... DM 123.50
w GAM Orient Fonds Acc ... DM 123.50
w GAM Tokya Fonds Inc ... DM 153.37
w GAM Tokya Fonds Acc ... DM 153.37
w GAM Univ. D-Mark Inc ... DM 134.83
w GAM Univ. D-Mark Acc ... DM 134.83
w GAM Europa Fd Inc ... DM 107.18
w GAM Europa Fd Acc ... DM 107.18
w GAM Total Bd Fd (DM) IncDM ... DM 104.36
w GAM Total Bd Fd (DM) AccDM ... DM 104.36
GAM TRADITION AMILEFONDS AG.
d GAM Tradition ... SF 1019.12
BARTMORE INDOSUEZ FUNDS 22/04/93
Tel: (352) 46 54 24 470
Fax: (352) 46 54 23
BOND PORTFOLIOS
d DEM Bond ... Dis 5.55 ... DM 6.17
d Diverbond ... Dis 2.88 ... SF 3.10
d Dollar Bond ... Dis 2.29 ... $ 2.46
d European Bd ... Dis 1.16 ... Ecu 1.29
d French Franc ... Dis 18.01 ... FF 12.49
d Gilder Bond ... Dis 2.01 ... £ 2.40
EQUITY PORTFOLIOS
d ASEAN ... $ 6.17
B Asia Pacific ... $ 3.94
d Continental Europe ... Ecu 1.39
d Developing Markets ... $ 2.38
d France ... FF 10.90
d Germany ... DM 4.61
d International ... $ 2.22
d Japan ... Y 243.00
d North America ... $ 2.90
d Switzerland ... SF 3.18
d United Kingdom ... £ 1.40
RESERVE FUNDS
d DEM ... Dis 5.46 ... DM 5.908
d Dollar ... Dis 2.04 ... $ 2.114
d French Franc ... FF 12.05
d Yen Reserve ... Y 280.1
BEFINCO FUTURES
London: (01-494-0171, Geneva: 41-22-310 30
w East Investment Fund ... $ 934.27
w Scottish World Fund ... $ 392.4621
w State St. American ... $ 348.97
GENESEE FUND LTD
w (A) Genesee Equity ... $ 118.09
w (B) Genesee Short ... $ 65.83
w (C) Genesee Opportunity ... $ 151.13
w (F) Genesee Non-Equity ... $ 128.88
GLOBAL ASSET MANAGEMENT
11 Athol St, Douglas, I.of Man 44-624-626037
w GAM Arbitrage Inc. ... $ 356.66
w GAM America Inc. ... $ 366.77
w GAM Australia Inc. ... $ 152.52
w GAM ASEAN Inc. ... $ 314.76
w GAM Boston Inc. ... $ 365.57
w GAM Selection Inc. ... $ 144.56
w GAM European Inc. ... $ 78.29
w GAM Europe Fund ... $ 75.95
w GAM Franc-Vel Inc. ... SF 188.05
w GAM France Inc. ... FF 1741.62
w GAM Global Fund ... $ 115.70
w GAM High Yield Inc. ... $ 147.99
w GAM Hong Kong Inc. ... $ 513.04
w GAM International Inc. ... $ 154.19
w GAM Japan Inc. ... $ 792.48
w GAM North America ... $ 122.13
w GAM Money Mkts Fd $ ... $ 101.18
w GAM Money Mkts Fd £ ... £ 102.43
w GAM Money Mkts Fd SF ... SF 102.05
w GAM Money Mkts Fd DEM DM ... DM 102.74
w GAM Money Mkts Fd Yen ... Y 10003.05
w GAM Allocation Mkt-Fd ... $ 147.25
w GAM Mill-Global US$ Fd ... $ 157.78
w GAM Trading US$ Fd ... $ 153.87
w GAM Deferred Mill-Fd ... $ 129.12
w GAM Mill-Europe US$ Fd ... $ 112.26
w GAM Emerg Mkts Mill-Fd ... $ 134.97
w GAM Mill-Europe DM Fd ... DM 109.83
w GAM Market Neutral Fd ... $ 110.64
w GAM Trading DM Fd ... DM 107.96
w GAM Overseas Inc. ... $ 121.94
w GAM Pacific Basin Fund ... $ 153.15
w GAM Pacific Inc. ... $ 694.08
w GAM GAMCo Fund Inc ... $ 187.64
w GAM Sinoup-Malay Inc ... $ 449.77
w GAM Swiss Fr Spec Bd Fd ... SF 121.01
w GAM Value Inc ... $ 118.62
w GAM Worldwide Inc ... $ 436.04
w GAM Tyche S.A. Class A ... $ 328.10
w GAM Univ. Spain Inc ... SF 117.22
w GAM Universal US$ Inc ... $ 123.00
w GAM U.S. Inc. ... $ 200.30
w GAM Whitethorn Fund Inc ... $ 184.36
w GAM UT Inc ... $ 739.52
w GSAM Composite Fd Inc ... $ 297.81
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. US Ord ... $ 143.31
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. US Sce ... $ 175.46
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. SF ... SF 99.43
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. Yen ... Y 14022.00
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. DM ... DM 113.56
w GAM Bond Fd Inc. £ ... £ 150.83
w GAM Sterling Spec. Bd Fd ... £ 131.56
mGAM-Cargill Minnetonka ... $ 104.28
w GAM Combined Fd Inc ... DM 113.63
w GAM Cross-Market Inc ... $ 98.49
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Bermuda: (809) 295-4000 Fax: (809) 295-4180
JWH GLOBAL STRATEGIES LTD
w (C) Financial & Metals ... $ 120.53
w (F) G7 Currency ... $ 98.12
w (H) Yen Financial ... $ 145.03
w (J) Diversified Risk Adj ... $ 112.58
w (K) Int Currency & Bond ... $ 100.00
w JWH WORLDWIDE FND ... $ 15.32
GOLDMAN SACHS
w GS Adj Rate Mort. Fd II ... $ 10.04
m GS Global Currency ... $ 1191.96
w GS Global Equity ... $ 10.46
w GS World Bond Fund ... $ 10.21
w GS World Income Fund ... $ 10.06
GT ASSET MANAGEMENT (IRELAND) LTD
Tel: (44) 71-710 4567
d GT Asian Fd A Shares ... $ 54.42
d GT Asian Fd B Shares ... $ 54.58
d GT Asia Pund A Shares ... $ 19.25
d GT Asia Fund B Shares ... $ 19.40
d GT Asian Small Comp A Sh ... $ 14.41
d GT Asian Small Comp B Sh ... $ 14.47
d GT Australia Fd A Shares ... $ 26.12
d GT Australia Fd B Shares ... $ 26.21
d GT Austr. Small Co A Sh ... $ 19.45
d GT Austr. Small Co B Sh ... $ 19.71
d GT Berry Japan Fd A Sh ... $ 19.85
d GT Berry Japan Fd B Sh ... $ 19.88
d GT Dollar Bond A Sh ... $ 29.81
d GT Dollar Fund B Sh ... $ 29.84
d GT Bond Fd A Shares ... $ 19.38
d GT Bond Fd B Shares ... $ 19.71
d GT Emerging Mkts A Sh ... $ 14.73
d GT Emerging Mkts B Sh ... $ 14.77
d GT Euro Small Co Fd A Sh ... $ 31.44
d GT Euro Small Co Fd B Sh ... $ 31.47
d GT Hong Kong Fd A Shares ... $ 63.49
d GT Hong Kong Fd B Shares ... $ 63.57
d GT Harehu Pathfinder A Sh ... $ 9.84
d GT Harehu Pathfinder B Sh ... $ 11.48
d GT Jap OTC Stocks Fd A Sh ... $ 10.38
d GT Jap OTC Stocks Fd B Sh ... $ 10.37
d GT Jap Small Co Fd A Sh ... $ 13.84
d GT Jap Small Co Fd B Sh ... $ 13.86
d GT. Latin America Fd A Sh ... $ 11.44
d GT Telecomm. Fd A Shares ... $ 11.99
d GT Telecomm. Fd B Shares ... $ 12.04
r GT Technology Fund A Sh ... $ 49.81
r GT Technology Fund B Sh ... $ 49.06
GT MANAGEMENT PLC (44 71 710 15 67)
d G.T. Biotech/Health Fund ... $ 20.71
d G.T. Deutschland Fund ... $ 10.98
d G.T. Europe Fund ... $ 40.49
w G.T. Global Small Co Fd ... $ 23.07
d G.T. Investment Fund ... $ 19.16
w G.T. Korea Fund ... $ 4.21
w G.T. Newly Ind Countr Fd ... $ 41.80
w G.T. US Small Companies ... $ 19.78
GUINNESS FLIGHT FD MNGRS (Guern) LM
GUINNESS FLIGHT GLBL STRATEGY FD
d Managed Currency ... $ 39.34
d Global Bond ... $ 32.25
d Global High Income Bond ... $ 22.75
w Gilt & C Bond ... $ 11.89
d Euro High Inc. Bond ... $ 33.33
d Global Equity ... $ 78.64
d American Blue Chip ... $ 27.61
d Japan and Pacific ... $ 8.73
d UK ... $ 33.50
d European ... $ 94.46
GUINNESS FLIGHT INT'L ACCUM FD
d Deutschemark Money ... DM 84.489
d US Dollar Money ... $ 37.851
d US Dollar High Yld Bond ... $ 23.83
d Int'l Balanced Grth ... $ 31.72
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f Heptagon QLB Fund ... $ 180.69
m Heptagon CMO Fund ... $ 106.05
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d Hermes North American Fd ... $ 274.44
d Hermes Asian Fund ... $ 311.16
d Hermes Emerg Mkts Fund ... $ 99.52
d Hermes Strategies Fund ... $ 433.42
d Hermes Hybrid Fund ... $ 110.76
d Hermes Global Fund ... $ 377.26
d Hermes Bond Fund ... Ecu 1184.21
m Hermes Intl Pd Ster Pfd ... $ 103.73
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w II Straight Bond B ... Ecu 1013.90
w II Straight Bond FRF ... FF 5167.91
w II Pacific ... SF 1653.46
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w Europe Sud B ... Ecu 84.70
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d Maximum Income Fund ... £ 1.8882 *
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d Pioneer Markets ... $ 4.3750
d Ocean Global Strategy ... $ 14.4000
d Asia Super Growth ... $ 18.1500
d Nippon Warrant Fund ... $ 2.1500
d Asia Tiger Warrant ... $ 2.2800
d European Warrant Fund ... $ 1.8128
d GNI N.W. 1994 ... $ 9.3900
PREMIER SELECT FUNDS
d American Growth ... $ 5.7800
d American Enterprise ... $ 3.3400
d Asia Tiger Growth ... $ 7.7009
d Dollar Reserve ... $ 9.2100
d European Growth ... $ 4.3900
d European Enterprise ... $ 5.0700
d Global Emerging Markets ... $ 4.7800
d Global Growth ... $ 5.0509
d Nippon Enterprise ... $ 7.2109
d Nippon Growth ... $ 4.7400
d North American Warrant ... $ 6.0900
ITALFORTUNE INTL FUNDS
w Class A (Agr. Growth Ita) ... $ 42.89
w Class B (Global Equity) ... $ 11.28
w Class C (Global Bond) ... $ 11.41
w Class D (Ecu Bond) ... Ecu 10.87
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d JF ASEAN Trust ... $ 32.98
d JF Far East Wrld Tr. ... $ 14.46
d JF Global Conv. Tr. ... $ 13.26
d JF Hong Kong Trust ... $ 13.60
d JF Japan Sm. Co Tr. ... Y 44258.00
d JF Japan Trust ... Y 119853.00
d JF Malaysia Trust ... $ 15.70
d

U.S.-Seoul Accord On Economic Ties

The Associated Press

SEOUL — The United States and South Korea agreed Thursday to step up economic cooperation but remained at odds over Seoul's restrictions on imports of U.S. farm products, officials said.

Meanwhile, President Kim Young Sam said he saw no serious differences on trade and economic issues between the two countries as he prepared for talks with President Bill Clinton on July 10-11.

Trade between the two countries is about $36 billion a year, slightly in favor of the United States. The United States has pressed South Korea to open its financial and agriculture markets faster.

Joan Spero, the U.S. undersecretary of state for economic affairs, asked Seoul on Thursday to ease its restrictions on U.S. investment and products, a South Korean Foreign Ministry statement said.

Ms. Spero also urged an early conclusion of beef talks that broke down Wednesday mainly over South Korea's refusal to allow larger amounts of American beef to enter the country, it said.

Ms. Spero headed the U.S. side at one-day economic talks. Deputy Foreign Minister Hong Soon Young led the Korean delegation.

She and Mr. Hong agreed to set up a "dialogue for economic cooperation" to remove restrictions on business activities on each side, the statement said.

South Korean officials said the cooperation channel would be launched during the talks between Mr. Clinton and Mr. Kim.

Mr. Hong expressed concern at U.S. moves to impose anti-dumping charges against South Korean steel products. He also told Ms. Spero that South Korean farmers should be protected against cheap foreign imports.

Ms. Spero demanded that South Korea widen foreign access to its services and money markets.

The two agreed to cement bilateral economic ties by lifting trade barriers.

Aides to Mr. Kim have indicated that he and Mr. Clinton also might discuss future plans for the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation organization, which includes 15 nations on the Pacific Rim and focuses on trade and economic cooperation.

Mr. Kim and Prime Minister Paul Keating of Australia agreed in talks last week to push at the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation meeting in Seattle this year for summit talks among leaders of its member nations.

■ **Overseas Investment**

South Korea approved $741 million of overseas investment in the first five months of this year, compared with $459.6 million a year earlier, the Bank of Korea said, according to Reuters. "Some investment by small and medium-sized companies, which aim to take advantage of cheap labor in China, the ex-Soviet Union and Vietnam, contributed to the rise," the bank said.

More Cracks in China System

2 Fraud Cases Point Up Market Problems

Reuters

BEIJING — Two shocking cases of multi-million-dollar fraud have broken over the heads of China's regulatory officials this week, exposing cracks in the new market economy and hinting at even bigger political problems to come.

Beijing revealed that a major state bank had been stung by up to $10 billion in false letters of credit and that a small-time businessman had managed to cheat more than 100,000 people out of their savings with a $175 million pyramid scheme.

The twin financial debacles reveal what most Chinese have suspected for months — that China's rapid economic growth is giving rise to staggering malfeasance as order breaks down and central control splinters.

"This will just add to the soup of public cynicism," said a Western diplomat. "Nobody can predict when it will spill over. They are quite seriously panicked by the lack of discipline."

The first scandal came to light over the weekend, when officials at the Agricultural Bank of China revealed that the bank would not honor up to 201 letters of credit valued at more than $10 billion because they were fake.

The letters were designed to serve as guarantees for importers to pay for overseas purchases.

The fraud was pinned on two men identified as American-born Chinese, who are under arrest, according to the official China Daily.

The bank's admission, which was transmitted to financial institutions around the world, is a sign of how easy it has become to circumvent regulations and conspire with local officials.

A potentially far more damaging case was revealed late Wednesday, when China announced that it had broken a fraud ring that had cheated tens of thousands of investors out of up to 1 billion yuan ($175 million) by offering extremely high interest rates on shady corporate bonds.

Changcheng Co., led by Shen Taifu, set up a national pyramid scheme that lured people with the promise of interest rates as high as 42 percent.

China is portraying Mr. Shen as a voracious and unprincipled cheat who took advantage of the gray areas that have appeared as Beijing tries to set up a market-style economy.

"With our socialist market economy in the early stages of development, many people are still not familiar with the system that has only just started to operate and do not know the rules and regulations," the People's Daily said Thursday. "This gives these cheats a perfect opportunity to secretly stretch their hands into the pockets of the common people."

■ **New Supervisory Group**

China's stocks supervisory body has set up an organization to approve applications to issue shares on China's two stock markets, the China Daily said Thursday. The Stock Issuing Examination and Approval Commission, established by the Securities Regulatory Commission, will examine a company's qualifications for issuing shares, the paper said.

Broken Hill Set to Post Profit Jump

Bloomberg Business News

MELBOURNE — Australia's largest company, Broken Hill Pty., is expected to post after-tax profit of up to 1 billion Australian dollars ($6[illegible] million) when it reports full-year results Friday, with petroleum a major factor, analysts say.

The analysts said they expected the final result, before one-time write-offs, would be in the range of 929 million and 1 billion dollars for the year that ended May 31.

That compares with an 827 million dollar profit a year ago.

Reaching the billion mark would not be a first for the company. In the year that ended in May 1991, BHP reported record after-tax profit of 1.049 billion dollars.

BHP's results are always a major event for the Australian market, not only because of the company's size but also because BHP has come to typify Australia's resources sector worldwide.

Steel, minerals and petroleum remain the company's main profit earners.

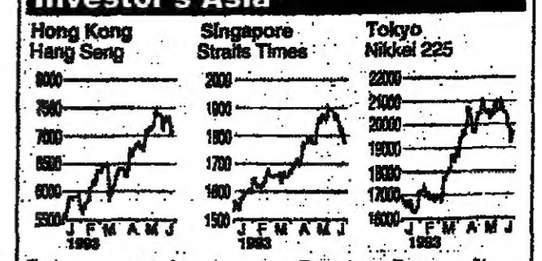
BHP has diversified into the transport sector to become one of the world's largest international shippers.

It took a 37 percent stake in Foster's Brewing Group last year as the most expedient means of minimizing losses in the aftermath of a complicated deal to fend off an unwanted suitor in the 1980s.

The improvement in profit that BHP is expected to announce comes despite a weak Australian economy and a slowdown in the economies of BHP's main international trading partners.

In the nine months to Feb. 28, BHP reported profit of 727.7 million dollars, with the minerals division topping the other two major arms with earnings of 521.3 million. The steel group contributed 143.1 million, and the petroleum division earned 362.7 million.

Investor's Asia



Exchange	Index	Thursday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	Closed	7,062.64	-
Singapore	Straits Times	1,770.90	1,791.11	-1.13
Sydney	All Ordinaries	1,668.70	1,698.80	-1.71
Tokyo	Nikkei 225	19,685.07	19,492.52	+0.99
Kuala Lumpur	Composite	701.66	717.96	-2.27
Bangkok	SET	894.08	910.33	-1.79
Seoul	Composite Stock	782.95	782.53	+0.08
Taipei	Weighted Price	Closed	4,132.17	-
Manila	Composite	1,548.89	1,554.66	-0.37
Jakarta	Stock Index	358.39	356.18	+0.62
New Zealand	NZSE-40	1,641.15	1,645.31	-0.25
Bombay	National Index	1,014.80	1,041.80	-2.59

Sources: Reuters, AFP — International Herald Tribune

Malaysian Inquiry Hits 2 Markets

Bloomberg Business News

SINGAPORE — Stock markets in Kuala Lumpur and Singapore declined Thursday as investors sold off shares amid concerns about a price-fixing investigation on the Kuala Lumpur Stock Exchange, traders said.

In Kuala Lumpur, the Composite Index fell 16.3 points, or 2.27 percent, to 701.66, marking the seventh drop in eight days and the lowest level since late April.

Singapore's Straits Times industrials index closed 20.21 points, or 1.13 percent, lower at 1,770.90 in heavy volume. Decliners overwhelmed gainers 260 to 17.

Munir Majid, the chairman of Malaysia's Securities Commission, said his panel was investigating possible irregular price movements involving one or two stocks.

Traders said that at least nine Malaysian companies were being investigated, although stock exchange authorities have so far refused to comment on the inquiry.

The market in Kuala Lumpur had already been shaken last week when it was rumored that certain small companies were in line for takeovers by bigger concerns seeking a listing on the exchange, a process known as backdoor listing.

Unconfirmed reports that officials were planning a crackdown on backdoor listings led to heavy selling of shares even though authorities have denied that such a crackdown is in the works.

Muto Retracts Scorn on Russia Aid

United Press International

TOKYO — Foreign Minister Kabun Muto retracted Thursday criticism he made two days earlier that a U.S.-proposed $4 billion fund to help privatize the Russian economy was ridiculously large.

Mr. Muto provoked a storm when he said the suggested fund was likely to be slashed to $500 million at the summit meeting of the Group of Seven economic powers in Tokyo next month.

U.S. diplomats in Washington and Tokyo called in Japanese officials on Wednesday to ask them why Mr. Muto had ridiculed the U.S. proposal.

The State Department spokesman, Michael McCurry, said Mr. Muto's characterization "certainly doesn't square with the conversations we have had with the Japanese government."

In his retraction, Mr. Muto said it was inappropriate to declare in public that the proposed amount was too high.

The foreign minister had said the fund, which was proposed in April at a G-7 emergency meeting on aid to Russia, was "*tondemonai*," which can be interpreted as "silly" or "preposterous."

He said he regretted his choice of words, calling them "inelegant," and promising to use "more noble" language. He explained that he had been caught up in election fever following the dissolution of parliament when Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa suffered a vote of no confidence.

The G-7 is made up of Britain, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States. President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia has been invited to attend the summit.

Earlier, a Foreign Ministry official, Yoshiki Mine, attempted to cover his tracks saying no amount of privatization aid had been decided. "I do not think there has been any agreement so far about how much money are we to amass to help or whether it should take the form of funds or not," Mr. Mine said.

Very briefly:

- **Reuters Ltd.** has been granted a license by **Vietnam** to launch an instantaneous financial and transaction service.
- **National Metallurgical Import & Export Corp.** became the first Chinese company to float domestic bonds in U.S. dollars, with a $40 million issue.
- **Wharf Holdings** has launched a $350 million issue of Euroconvertible bonds, thought to be the first by a Hong Kong company.
- **Japan** granted South Korea's **Koryo Securities Co.** a license to open a branch in Tokyo, making it the first Korean brokerage in Japan.
- **Bank of Tokyo** will resume operations in Ho Chi Minh City.
- **Hercules Inc.** has sold about 63 percent of **Australian Chemical Holdings Ltd.** for 90.2 million Australian dollars ($61.4 million).
- **Fujitsu Ltd.** said the Technical University of Aachen, Germany, had ordered the first model of its nitrafast VPP-500 computer.
- **Israel Aircraft Industries** will cut its payroll 10 percent in 1993 because of losses.

AFP, Reuters, Bloomberg, AFX

TRADE: *Ministers Fail to Agree on Relaxing Curbs*

Continued from Page 1

tain free trade, which many economists believe helps the world economy overall.

The mood at the meetings Wednesday and Thursday seemed to contrast with the optimism expressed after a similar meeting in Paris early in June.

The ministers agreed among themselves not to talk publicly about the specifics. But according to officials who spoke on condition they not be identified, the biggest flare-up occurred over textiles.

The EC has been requesting the United States to cut tariffs that in some cases exceed 30 percent on fabrics and clothing.

In addition to wanting to boost its own exports of knitted fabrics and woolen suits, Europe argued that if the United States maintained high tariffs, that would discourage developing nations, many of which depend on textile exports, from joining the GATT talks.

The United States maintained that it was already a big textile importer and that another part of the proposed GATT agreement already contained sufficient liberalization of textile trade.

Viewing the U.S. proposal on textile tariffs as inadequate, Europe began on Wednesday to pull back on some of its offers to reduce barriers in other areas. "That led the meetings downward to a much lower level of ambition," a European official said.

But then, he said, "we realized we were looking at a much smaller package than anyone wanted," and "we had a radical rethinking over night." In the morning, the trade ministers took the extraordinary step of evicting their aides and meeting alone for two and a half hours. "We brought it back from the really low point," the official said.

Japan, which has the world's largest trade surplus, has not offered what the other countries view as acceptable proposals for reducing its tariffs on wood and wood products, distilled spirits, leather goods and processed foods.

Agreements have been reached in essence among all four parties to reduce tariffs on such products as pharmaceuticals, chemicals, medical equipment and construction equipment, the U.S. official said.

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DIVIDEND ANNOUNCEMENT

The shareholders are informed that GT INVESTMENT FUND will pay a dividend of US$ 0.04.- per share on June 28, 1993 to registered shareholders on record on June 18, 1993. Shares are be traded ex-dividend as from June 18, 1993.

The dividend is payable to holders of bearer shares against presentation of coupon n°. 6 to the following paying agents.

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75009 Paris,
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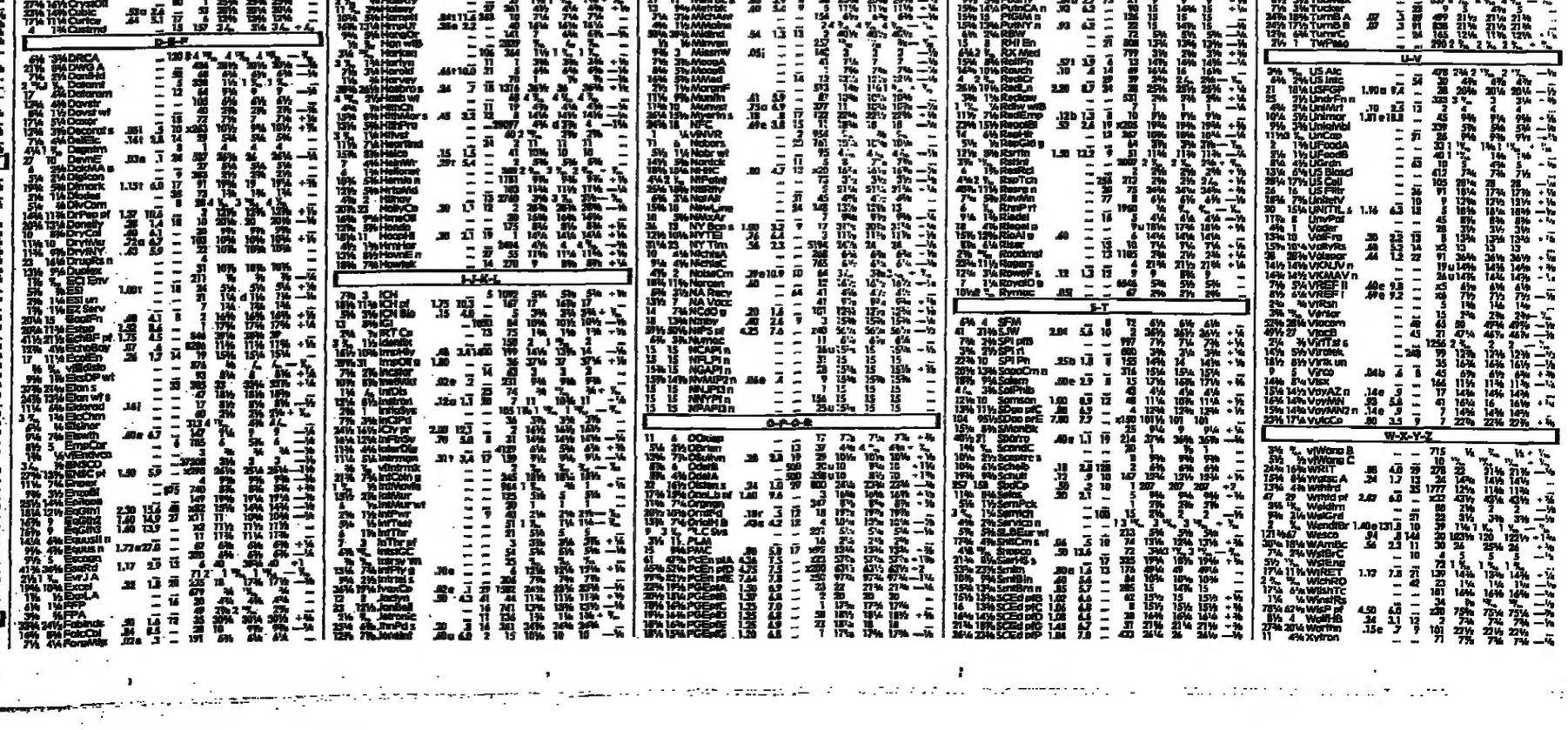
The Board of Directors

AMEX

Thursday's Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere. *Via The Associated Press*



SPORTS BASEBALL

Orioles Trump Tigers 2d Time

The Associated Press

The Baltimore Orioles found another unique way to beat the Detroit Tigers.

One night after they overcame a six-run deficit to win, Rick Sutcliffe did something no other pitcher has done against the Tigers this season: throw a complete game.

Sutcliffe won his sixth straight decision, remaining unbeaten since April 27, and Chris Hoiles hit his fourth home run in three games to lead the Orioles to a 6-2 victory Wednesday night.

Cal Ripken hit his eighth homer for Baltimore, which moved four

AL ROUNDUP

games over .500 for the first time this year. By winning the first two games of the three-game series, the Orioles won a seventh straight series for the first time since May 1986.

They have also won 16 of 19 and eight straight at home to move within six games of the first-place Tigers in the AL East.

No pitcher had gone the distance against Detroit since last Aug. 26. Sutcliffe was an unlikely candidate, considering that he had not pitched a complete game since July 10, 1992. But the 37-year-old right-hander continually worked out of difficulty, stranding eight runners.

"It's been a long time since I've gone that far," Sutcliffe said. "I've been struggling in the middle part of the game, and I had some tough times tonight, too."

Sutcliffe was making his first start in eight days after missing a turn while serving a suspension for his part in a brawl with the Seattle Mariners on June 6.

He allowed eight hits, walking three and striking out four. The key moment came in the seventh, when he gave up two straight one-out singles with Baltimore nursing a 4-1 lead. But Sutcliffe then retired Tony Phillips on a flyout and Lou Whitaker on a grounder.

Baltimore took the lead with three unearned runs in the third. With the bases loaded and no outs, Ripken hit a bouncer to the mound. Mike Moore threw wildly to the plate, allowing two runs to score, and Harold Baines's double-play grounder made it 3-1.

Hoiles, who hit two homers in Baltimore's 12-9 victory Tuesday, hit a solo home run in the fourth. Ripken made it 6-1 lead with a two-run homer in the eighth.

Yankees 4, Blue Jays 3: Jimmy Key beat Toronto in his first start against his former club and stopped the host Blue Jays' seven-game winning streak.

Paul O'Neill broke a 3-3 tie in the fifth with a groundout that scored Don Mattingly, who had three hits and drove in two runs.

John Olerud was hitless in four at-bats, ending his hitting streak at 26 games and dropping his average to .404. With runners on first and third in the eighth, Steve Howe got Olerud to hit into an inning-ending double play.

Angels 8, Royals 7: Kelly Gruber drove in four runs as visiting California took an eight-run lead, then hung on to drop Kansas City out of first place in the AL West.

Gruber hit his third home run of the season, a three-run drive in the third off Chris Haney, who was tagged for seven runs and five hits in three innings.

Mariners 8, Athletics 7: Jay Buhner became the first player for host Seattle to hit for the cycle, scoring the winning run with a 14th-inning triple that beat Oakland.

Buhner, who went 4 for 7, hit his fourth grand slam in the majors in the first inning, doubled in the third and singled in the fifth. Ken Griffey Jr. hit his fifth home run in four games.

Indians 3, Brewers 1: Jose Mesa allowed three hits in seven innings as Cleveland handed visiting Milwaukee its fifth consecutive loss. The Indians rallied from a 1-0 deficit in the seventh on Paul Sorrento's RBI single and Thomas Howard's sacrifice fly.

Red Sox 3, Twins 1: Aaron Sele struck out eight in Boston and allowed just five hits in seven innings in his major league debut as visiting Minnesota lost its ninth straight, the majors' longest skid this year.

White Sox 7, Rangers 4: Frank Thomas hit a two-run homer as Chicago completed a three-game sweep of visiting Texas.

Dan Levine/Reuters

Carlos Garcia, with a leg up but no help from the Cubs' Ray Sanchez, got a double play in Pittsburgh.

Marlins Lose, and Fans Love It

The Associated Press

Taking the field for the first time in his adopted hometown, Cuban defector Rene Arocha was — and made — a big hit in Miami.

The rookie pitcher beat the Florida Marlins with his bat Wednesday night, his first major-league hit, a bases-loaded single, scoring two runs as the St. Louis Cardinals won, 4-3.

"Now he probably thinks that he can hit," said the Cardinals' ace reliever, Lee Smith.

Arocha raised his record to 6-2 despite his shortest stint as a starter, 5⅓ innings. His lead was protected by four relievers, with Smith getting the final four outs for his major league-leading 25th save.

"Having a hit with the bases loaded, that topped my first major-league victory," said Arocha, who had been 0 for 19 before his single up the middle in the second inning. "I knew what the feeling was like to win a game, but I didn't know what the feeling was to have a hit in a major-league game."

Arocha is a hero among the Cuban American community in Miami, where he defected from the

NL ROUNDUP

Cuban national team nearly two years ago. A crowd of 37,936 cheered each time his name was announced, and he received a standing ovation when he left the game.

Another Cuban, Orestes Destrade, figured in each of the runs scored against Arocha. He lined an RBI single in the first, doubled and scored in the fourth, and reached third on second baseman Geronimo Pena's two-base error in the sixth, when the Marlins later scored on Jeff Conine's sacrifice fly.

Phillies 8, Braves 3: Atlanta's bullpen allowed six runs in the seventh inning in Philadelphia after John Smoltz worked six innings, allowing three hits and two runs while striking out 10 and walking five.

Reliever Greg McMichael started the seventh and gave up a two-run single to Jim Eisenreich and RBI singles to Darren Daulton and Mickey Morandini. Two more runs scored on bases-loaded walks by Mark Wohlers and Steve Bedrosian.

Giants 6, Padres 2: Robby Thompson got his first two-homer game in the majors and Bud Black, who struck out a season-high eight while walking one, won his fourth straight start as San Francisco, at home, posted its seventh victory in eight games.

Rockies 15, Reds 5: Vinny Castilla and Danny Sheaffer each drove in a club-record five runs against Cincinnati as Colorado completed its most successful homestand. The Rockies went 8-4 in the 12-game set and drew 679,635 fans — more than San Diego, Montreal and Milwaukee have drawn all season.

Expos 4, Mets 3: Dennis Martinez won his sixth straight decision for Montreal as Larry Walker hit a decisive two-run homer in the sixth inning in New York.

Pirates 9, Cubs 4: Jeff King homered and hit a run-scoring triple against visiting Chicago and Don Slaught had two doubles and a single as Pittsburgh won for the seventh time in its last eight home games.

Astros 5, Dodgers 3: Eric Anthony's three-run homer with one out in the ninth in Los Angeles gave Houston its first ninth-inning comeback in 28 tries this season.

In AL East, Pitfalls to Watch as Big 4 Face Off

By Claire Smith
New York Times Service

BALTIMORE — Because this is the American League, with its balanced schedule and knack for putting off what is important to almost midseason, the really good bouts on the fight card usually do not start until June.

Well, it's here, and the heavyweights of the American League East are having at it. The Tigers, the Blue Jays, the Yankees and the Orioles — the Big Four to the division's Little Three — are in a stretch where, more likely than not, one of the enemies they care most about will be staring at them from across the field.

"Now we're at a point where we want to make a statement as far as who we are," said the Yankees' Don Mattingly.

So say they all.

The first-place Tigers, who have feasted on AL East opponents, started a nine-day trek to Baltimore, Boston and New York looking for more. They lost a second straight game in Baltimore on Wednesday night. Still, Detroit is the beast to be beaten, what with its 21-11 record against division rivals and bushel bag full of sluggers and surprises, as the league-leading 86 home runs and league-leading 33-14 record among starting pitchers show.

The second-place Blue Jays, who had a seven-game winning streak halted by the Yankees, are in a similar stretch, with New York, Milwaukee and Baltimore on the calendar.

The third-place Yankees, who survived what could have been a devastating period because of a spate of injuries, are healthier and on a 10-4 run. They need to stay that way to remain in the four-way race, what with tests against the Orioles and Tigers to follow Toronto.

The Orioles, most in danger of falling off the pace to the extent where it becomes a Big Three/Little Four scenario, showed something in the last several weeks, winning 19 of 27 games. But the fact that the streak only whittled the fourth-place Orioles' deficit in the standings from 10 games to 6 shows how tough it is to gain in this division. It also shows how precarious the next week and a half could be against the likes of visiting Detroit, New York and Toronto.

The Tigers are fresh off an 11-game home stand in which muscles were flexed and points more than made, in which 21 home runs were hit and eight games were won. Still, their pitching, stalwart to this point, is always going to be subject to question.

But they are not alone in trying to maneuver around question marks and pitfalls.

Toronto, for all its production from WAMCO (White, Alomar, Molitor, Carter and Olerud) worries most about a rotation in which Jack Morris and Dave Stewart, of all people, are the biggest questions.

The Yankees, in search of the 15-5 type of run that Mattingly insists the team needs to make its mark, are also in search of the old Mattingly in the No. 3 hole, as well as a bullpen not likely to leak like a sieve at the most inopportune time.

The Orioles? The fact that their most consistent starters include the nonroster blessings Fernando Valenzuela and Jamie Moyer suggests that the much depended-upon Ben McDonald, at 3-6, is still not getting it done.

New Reality, Old Mores

In Age of AIDS, Sex Is Still Easy to Find

By Bill Brubaker
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Before Magic Johnson's announcement in the fall of 1991 that he had contracted the virus that causes AIDS, professional sports leagues did little to educate their players about the disease. Now players in the National Basketball Association are offered the most comprehensive AIDS education program in pro sports.

But neither it nor Johnson's revelation has eliminated one element of the jock culture: those women who

Second in a series

will do almost anything to have sex with a pro athlete.

"With the explosion of the popularity of basketball over the last couple of years, interest in our guys has only increased," said Charles Grantham, the players' association's executive director.

The attraction can be financial, or physical. "Once some woman finds out you're a pro athlete, it seems like a dollar sign goes up in their heads," said Harvey Grant of the Washington Bullets. And he added, "You know, they've got on short pants and a shirt, so the physical attraction is more obvious."

Either way, the groupies dress to be noticed, whether at a game or nightclub or hotel bar.

"Some of the things they wear, it's like unbelievable," said Alex English, a former NBA star who is now a players' association executive. "A lot of them think: Why not go get an NBA husband?"

"There are more and more people at hotels now, hanging out downstairs, trying to call your room," said Rolando Blackman, a guard for the New York Knicks. "They'll say, 'I'm a friend of a friend who told me to give you a call. So what's happening after the game?' "

Armon Gilliam, a five-year NBA veteran whose contract was recently bought out by the Philadelphia 76ers, explained how some NBA players share women.

> **"They'll say, 'I'm a friend of a friend who told me to give you a call. So what's happening after the game?' "**
>
> **Rolando Blackman, New York Knicks**

"A guy goes to a city and he meets this woman who's 'willing,' let's put it that way. He knows his friend is going to be in that city maybe two weeks later playing the same team. So he'll say, 'Well, she was a lot of fun. She was willing. Give her a call.' Sometimes he doesn't even tell the woman the other guy will be calling. But she's willing again."

"I know of a girl who's with 10 different athletes a year," he continued. "Different sports too. The riskiest behavior is dealing with an overexposed woman who has been dealing with other guys who are constantly overexposed. Eventually somebody is going to contract something. And it's going to spread fast in that group."

Do NBA players talk much about groupies?

"Yes, and it's not necessarily: 'She's a groupie, stay away from her,' " Gilliam said. "It's: 'Maybe you want to get with her.' "

On road trips, some players have found a welcome alternative to groupies or watching television: nightclubs that feature topless and all-nude dancers. It's a trend that began about two years ago, around the time of Magic Johnson's bombshell.

"Guys just want to go out and look at women instead of being with them," the Bullets' Grant explained. "You know: Look, don't touch."

At Scores, a glitzy, topless club on Manhattan's East Side, women wearing G-strings gyrate in front of customers for a standard, $20-per-dance tip.

"The Knicks, Nets, Giants, Jets, Rangers, Bullets and the visiting baseball teams — we get them all," said Craig Carlino, the club's president.

Grant, 27 and married, said one night he dropped $500 in "table dancer" tips at a club such as Scores.

Not everyone in the NBA is wild about this trend. One player, who asked not to be identified, said he knows players who have had sexual relations with strippers. "Is that a high-risk activity? Well, you make the call," the player said.

Carlino said he can't stop his strippers from dating customers. "Listen, boys will be boys and girls will be girls," he said. "As long as everybody is enjoying themselves, it's good, clean fun."

Blackman declined an invitation to a party at Scores last month hosted by teammate Charles Oakley.

"If your name is printed in the newspaper that you were at this type of club, people form opinions about you," Blackman said. "When you're a pro athlete, people are always watching what you're doing."

"Just look at the Portland situation."

On a Saturday afternoon in January four players for the Trail Blazers — rookies Dave Johnson, Tracy Murray and Reggie Smith and nine-year veteran Jerome Kersey — met three teenage girls at a shopping mall in Salt Lake City.

With little to do until a Sunday afternoon game against the Utah Jazz, the players invited the girls to the team's hotel. What happened on the 12th floor of the Salt Lake City Marriott that night became the subject of a police investigation:

One girl, 16, told police she had sex with a player, then left his room. Unable to get a ride, the girl phoned the player from the lobby, asking if she and her two friends could spend the night in his room.

"The player asked what was in it for him," Salt Lake County Attorney David Yocom wrote in a report on the incident, "and the girl responded that they all would have sex with him."

The girl told police she had sex with "four or five" players that night; the other 16-year-old said she had sex with three. The third girl, 15, said she did not have sex but witnessed sexual activity involving her friends.

The players said they did not have sex with the girls. Yocom concluded there was sexual activity, but consensual.

Although no criminal charges were filed, the team fined Kersey and Smith $15,000 each and fined and suspended Murray and Johnson for three games, costing them $46,500 and $38,300, respectively.

"The Portland situation goes back to making mature judgments," said Grantham, the players' union director. "But sometimes I think we are unable to see pro athletes as what they really are: young people, sometimes a little immature, who unfortunately must mature in a fishbowl."

Geoff Petrie, the Trail Blazers' senior vice president for operations, said there was one encouraging sidelight to the incident: "In their testimony, the girls said the players used condoms. So maybe Magic Johnson and all the warnings these players have been hearing are having some effect."

As the most celebrated player to enter the NBA in a generation, the 7-foot, 1-inch Shaquille O'Neal has heard the warnings. But as he sat in the Orlando locker room before a practice, having agreed to discuss what it's like to be young, rich and famous in the post-Magic Johnson NBA, he seemed painfully naive.

When it was suggested he had a lot to lose if he didn't practice safe sex, O'Neal shook his head.

"It's hard to get pregnant," he said. "It is. People don't realize that. One, the woman has to be ovulating. Two, the sperm has to be the right temperature. If all that crap ain't working, she ain't going to get pregnant."

A moment later, O'Neal didn't seem to think he could get the AIDS virus through unprotected sex with any woman who has the virus, known as HIV.

"Studies show she has to be active," he said. "Like if she has the virus but she's not active and you do it to her . . . it might not happen."

Dressing in the next cubicle, Dennis Scott, 24, tried to come to the rescue of his younger teammate. But Scott couldn't do much better.

"What Shaq is saying is: She has to be like . . . what's the word I'm looking for? When he says 'active' . . . I guess the bodily fluids have to be so you can't catch it. I guess the person has to have an outbreak and you have to be with her at the time. It's a lot of ifs, what-ifs."

O'Neal turned away, bobbing his head to the music of SWV, a popular rhythm and blues group. It was clear he was uncomfortable discussing the health care crisis that only 19 months ago became an issue in professional sports. "I don't have anything more to say about AIDS," O'Neal said. But he did.

Nudging Scott, the NBA's newest superstar let loose with a little rap.

"We're talking about the HIV virus," O'Neal said. "And I'm banging with my homeboy Cyrus."

Cyrus?

"Oh, Shaq doesn't know anybody named Cyrus," Scott said the next day. "Shaq was only joking. Looking for a word that rhymed with virus."

Tomorrow: The wives

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

YOLID

SLEBS

QUINUE

NAHZIG

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer here: THE (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GRAIN CHAFE OWLLET COERCE
Answer: What the melancholy gardener made— A LONG FACE

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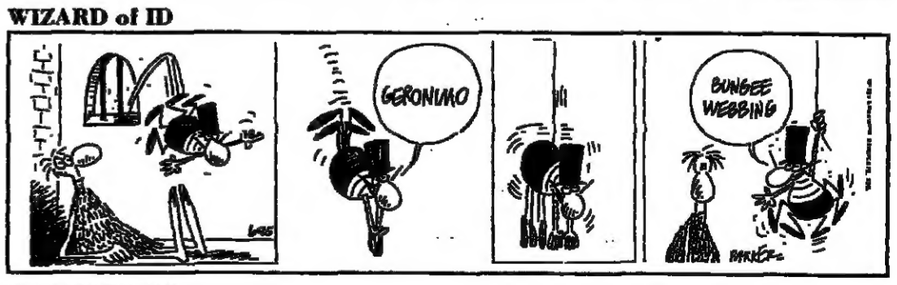

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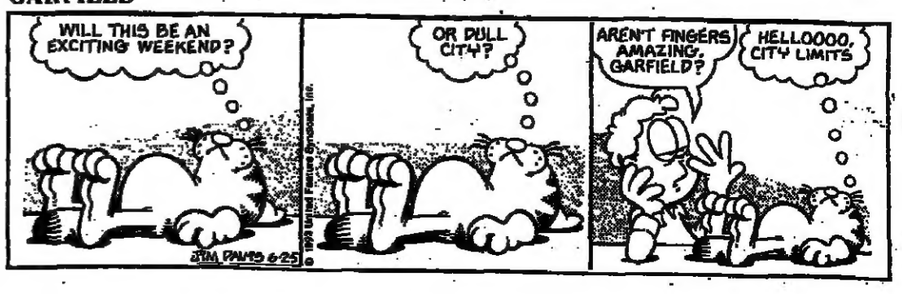
GARFIELD



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SPORTS WIMBLEDON

'Very Sad' Medvedev Also a French Victim

The Associated Press

WIMBLEDON, England — Teenage sensation Andrei Medvedev preceded Ivan Lendl, the oldest man in the field, out of the Wimbledon tournament Thursday, both having been beaten in the second round by Frenchmen in Wimbledon's first major upsets.

Medvedev, seeded 10th at his first Wimbledon, was eliminated by Cedric Pioline, 6-7 (9-7), 7-6 (8-6), 6-3, 6-4. The 18-year-old Ukrainian said he was despondent over a personal matter and would have preferred not to play.

Both No. 2 seeds won easily. Martina Navratilova, seeking her 10th Wimbledon crown, ran her record to 10-0 against Rosalyn Nideffer of South Africa, 6-0, 6-4. Stefan Edberg, the oddsmakers' favorite to win his third title, improved to 8-0 against Israel's Amos Mansdorf with a 6-3, 6-4, 6-4 victory.

The men's third seed, Jim Courier, was given a battle before beating Ronald Agenor of Haiti, 7-5, 6-1, 7-6 (7-1). Fifth-seeded Goran Ivanisevic had an even more difficult time against Chris Bailey of Britain before he advanced, 5-7, 7-6 (7-3), 6-7 (3-7), 6-4, 9-7.

Earlier in the day, Ivanisevic was fined $1,000 for swearing during Tuesday's first-round match. He was the fourth player penalized in a crackdown on obscenity.

The top seeds, Pete Sampras and Steffi Graf, had the day off after winning second-round matches Wednesday.

Medvedev advanced to the semifinals of the French Open earlier this month, routing Edberg along the way. But he was plagued by errors and lapses of concentration Thursday.

Afterward, he attributed the loss to a recent setback in his personal life. He repeatedly refused to elaborate, but, when asked if he was sad replied, "Yes, absolutely. Very sad."

Medvedev's sister, Natalia, who won her second-round match, shed little light on her brother's problems. But she dismissed a suggestion that he was having romantic troubles with the German pro Anke Huber, saying the two were just friends.

Pioline, ranked 23d in the world after repeated strong showings this spring, reached the third round here for the first time in three tries.

Michael Chang, seeded 12th, survived his second-straight five-set match, 6-7 (7-2), 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4 over Todd Woodbridge of Australia in 3 hours, 44 minutes. Not renowned for his grass-court play, Chang was ousted in first round here the past two years.

Now 16-5 lifetime in five-setters, Chang will next play David Wheaton, who won an all-American battle with Brian Shelton, 7-6 (7-2), 6-3, 6-4.

The No. 13 seed, hard-serving Wayne Ferreira of South Africa, survived a grueling match with clay-court specialist Carlos Costa of Spain, 2-6, 6-2, 6-7 (7-4), 7-6 (7-4), 8-6.

Fourth-seeded Gabriela Sabatini and No. 5 Mary Joe Fernandez continued the steady progress of the top women. Sabatini routed Kathy Rinaldi of the United States, 6-2, 6-2, and Fernandez beat Runxandra Dragomir of Romania, 6-3, 6-2.

Also advancing were No. 8 Jana Novotna, 6-0, 7-5 over Ines Gorrochategui of Argentina; Huber, the No. 9 seed, by 6-4, 6-0 over Laura Golarsa; and No. 16 Nathalie Tauziat of France, by 6-1, 6-2 over Monique Javer, a Californian playing for Britain.

Huber, after her match, refused to discuss Medvedev's situation or a report that she was being stalked by an obsessive fan.

Fernandez will next play Zina Garrison-Jackson, the losing finalist here in 1990. Garrison-Jackson was leading, 6-4, 4-2, in her second-round match when her foe, fellow American Gigi Fernandez, withdrew because of a shoulder injury.

In a match of unseeded men, American Richard Matuszewski, ranked 117th, upset France's Olivier Delaitre, 6-0, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3, to reach third round, his best showing in 10 Grand Slams dating back to 1985.

Denmark's Kenneth Carlsen, playing in his first Wimbledon, also reached the third round, beating American Dave Randall, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

Thursday Results

MEN'S SINGLES, SECOND ROUND

Richard Matuszewski, United States, def. Olivier Delaitre, France, 6-0, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3; Jason Stoltenberg, Australia, def. Magnus Larsson, Sweden, 6-3, 3-6, 6-4, 6-3; Cedric Pioline, France, def. Andrei Medvedev (10), Ukraine, 6-7 (9-7), 7-6 (8-6), 6-3, 6-4; Kenneth Carlsen, Denmark, def. Dave Randall, United States, 6-2, 6-2, 6-3; Todd Martin, United States, def. Marcos Ganta, Spain, 6-4, 6-2, 6-4; Javier Frana, Argentina, def. John Fitzgerald, Australia, 6-4, 6-3, 6-2; Stefan Edberg (2), Sweden, def. Amos Mansdorf, Israel, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4.

Arnaud Boetsch, France, def. Ivan Lendl (7), United States, 4-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4; Michael Chang (12), United States, def. Todd Woodbridge, Australia, 6-7 (7-2), 6-3, 6-4, 3-6, 6-4; David Wheaton, United States, def. Bryan Shelton, United States, 7-6 (7-2), 6-3, 6-4; Henrik Holm, Sweden, def. Mark Woodforde, Australia, 6-3, 6-2, 3-6, 7-6 (7-4); Stefan Edberg (2), Sweden, def. Amos Mansdorf, Israel, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; Wayne Ferreira (13), South Africa, def. Carlos Costa, Spain, 2-6, 6-2, 6-7 (7-4), 7-6 (7-4), 8-6; Chris Wilkinson, Britain, def. Sébastien Lareau, Canada, 6-3, 6-4, 6-4; Wally Masur, Australia, def. Brett Steven, New Zealand, 7-6, 7-6 (9-6), 7-6 (7-2); Jim Courier (3), United States, def. Ronald Agenor, Haiti, 7-5, 6-1, 7-6 (7-1); Goran Ivanisevic (5), Croatia, def. Chris Bailey, Britain, 5-7, 7-6 (7-3), 6-7 (3-7), 6-4, 9-7.

WOMEN'S SINGLES, SECOND ROUND

Sabine Appelmans, Belgium, def. Silke Frankl, Germany, 6-2, 6-3; Natalia Zvereva, Belarus, def. Andrea Strnadova, Czech Republic, 6-3, 6-2; Miriam Oremans, Holland, def. Louise Field, Australia, 6-2, 6-2; Mary Joe Fernandez (5), United States, def. Runxandra Dragomir, Romania, 6-3, 6-2; Marianne Werdel, United States, def. Angelica Gavaldon, Mexico, 6-2, 6-1; Zina Garrison-Jackson, United States, def. Gigi Fernandez, United States, 6-4, 4-2, ret.; Florencia Labat, Argentina, def. Claudia Porwik, Germany, 3-6, 6-1, 6-4; Lindsay Davenport, United States, def. Barbara Rittner, Germany, 6-0, 7-6 (7-5).

Gloria Pizzichini, Italy, def. Amanda Wainwright, Britain, 6-4, 7-6 (9-6); Patricia Hy, Canada, def. Mana Endo, Japan, 6-3, 6-0; Natalia Medvedeva, Ukraine, def. Nanne Dahlman, Finland, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4; Gabriela Sabatini (4), Argentina, def. Kathy Rinaldi, United States, 6-2, 6-2; Anke Huber (9), Germany, def. Laura Golarsa, Italy, 6-4, 6-0; Nathalie Tauziat (16), France, def. Monique Javer, Britain, 6-1, 6-2; Jana Novotna (8), Czech Republic, def. Ines Gorrochategui, Argentina, 6-0, 7-5; Martina Navratilova (2), United States, def. Rosalyn Nideffer, South Africa, 6-0, 6-4.

Gill Allen/The Associated Press

Michael Chang had to hop to it to beat Todd Woodbridge.

Lendl: Not Grand but Still Farewell

By Ian Thomsen
International Herald Tribune

WIMBLEDON — Ivan Lendl was manipulating the young Frenchman, turning him around and backward and forward with just a racket and a ball, which is really quite a trick. At that point Thursday, he had many once more imagining the unimaginable.

"How would he react if he ever did win here?" it was said, just loud enough for Lendl downstairs not to hear over the steady background of compressions and smattered applause. An American journalist frowned at the idea far away, and for that moment he looked just like Lendl. "I don't know," he said finally.

At that point, Arnaud Boetsch had not yet toppled Lendl by the score of 4-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4. Lendl was involved perhaps two stories below, giving those in the upper reaches a view of his shoulders and the back of his head, and the feeling that they were snooping on him in his garden as he worked. All around were the thousands close enough to yell his name who never thought of doing it. To everyone he was the neighbor you never really knew. His kind forbids even that much insight until he is gone.

For more than the first set he could not be beaten, which has always been his goal. Others simply want to win. He was in the second round and approaching the third like some kind of computerized game that Boetsch couldn't crack. It was a marvelous day for Lendl. He wore his glowing white uniform beneath the unobstructed sun like an officer. The green and lavender stripes around his socks matched those around his sweatbands, which he wore like masculine bracelets with a styled neatness one era removed from Andre Agassi, or even Jim Courier.

"I was a bit surprised," Boetsch said. "I saw his game in Nice in France, on clay courts, and I thought he was a bit slower and a bit lazy on the court. He didn't miss a lot of serves. He made a lot of aces, and he was quite strong."

The American journalist had been praying aloud for a final between Agassi and Lendl. It was clear he felt no special regard for Lendl. "He'll win the thing, and then we'll have to make him look charismatic and charming," the writer said. He was taking notes and dreaming when suddenly those about him realized that the score being written in for the 12th game of the second set read: 15-30. Lendl was serving. His second serve thwacked like a wet towel and slid along the length of the tape until it was out of bounds. He had double-faulted to 15-40.

He turned to face the ballboy. Clearly he was holding his breath, and it looked like a self-punishment. He turned and made two crucial serves, the second an ace for deuce. Then he volleyed a backhand wide by just an immeasurable angle. He stood there, shaking his head, as if a neighborhood boy had broken his window. He has won eight Grand Slam titles. The next point drew him to the net again, and he lunged but without losing his balance — his back is always straight, the shoulders square — for he has always played with an efficient grace that left him poised at the net in preparation for the next attack. Unfortunately the ball was infinitessimally wide of his racket. Perhaps if he had dived.

A few hours later, Boetsch remarked that the first time he became aware of Lendl was during the French Open final, when John McEnroe had him down two sets and Lendl won. That was in 1984, when Lendl was a year older than Boetsch is now. Did he feel any poignancy now opposing him, the very same Lendl?

"No," Boetsch said, and then out of respect: "I didn't have time to think about that, you know."

But when he realized he was meeting here one of the game's champions on Court No. 1?

"It was like a small dream," Boetsch remarked, and not cynically.

As the day wore on him, Lendl would convert little more than half of his first serves. Over the last half of his public life he grew in his devotion to this tournament. He tried everything to make himself over into a grasscourt champion. At last his plans were crumbling in their foundation. He could not serve, and so how could he attack? All those years learning to volley, and he could not run four steps from here to there. He double-faulted 11 times, including break point, as Boetsch moved past him for good in the sixth game of the third set.

Lendl wandered over, sat down and unwrapped some food. Thousands of people, in silence, watched him leaning forward, eating. They knew he was on the way out, and who was he? Walking back on to the court he was still chewing.

He missed a volley wide and long, and the rumble of its landing — out! — seemed to knock the racket out of his hand. For the rest of the time things just seemed to happen to him. He could not attack, and he knows now more than anybody that here is where one must attack. He could not. He ran back and forth, always upright, arm extended like a handshake, while balls thumped the wall behind him. The last gesture was indeed a handshake.

"He said, 'Great match and good luck,'" Boetsch said. "That's all. It was nice."

Those were his last reported words here. If he just could have won here — he always seemed to be waiting for that day. He walked through the applause as if it were rain driving him from the garden into his house, staring at the path ahead a few steps, and he never looked up.

Paul Hanna/Reuters

Ivan Lendl was stretched before he was broken by Arnaud Boetsch, 4-6, 7-5, 6-3, 6-4.

Allegations of Match Fixing Shake Polish Soccer

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WARSAW — Four premier league soccer teams have been fined 500 million zlotys ($28,700) each and one club has suspended its players amid allegations that two matches that decided the league championship were fixed.

The scandal that has shaken the Polish sporting world heightened Wednesday with a report by a local newspaper, Echo Krakowa, that national champion Legia Warszawa paid $46,000 for its 6-0 victory Sunday over Wisla Krakow.

The report quoted an unnamed official of the Wisla club.

The six-goal victory allowed Legia to win the Polish premier league title for the first time in 23 years. The same day, LKS Lodz beat Olimpia Poznan, 7-1; both Legia and LKS finished the season with 49 points, but Legia won the title on goal differential.

The Polish soccer federation said it could not comment on Echo Krakowa's bribery allegation without proof. But on Monday the federation imposed maximum fines on all four teams for "lack of sporting attitude," said Edmund Zientara, the association's secretary.

On Wednesday, Wisla suspended all of its players who appeared in the Legia match for one week and suspended payments to them."

● Diego Maradona said Wednesday in Buenos Aires that his return to Argentina was "final" and that his soccer career is likely finished.

"After eighteen years in the soccer fields, it's practically decided that I'm not going to play any more," Maradona said at the airport after returning from Spain.

"After the match with Burgos, I realized it was the end for me."

The 32-year-old striker, taken out of the Spanish league match June 13, stormed off the field, insulted coach and mentor Carlos Bilardo and told reporters he would deal with Bilardo "like a man — if he is a man."

"Either Carlos was wrong or I was wrong that time," Maradona said at the airport. "We talked afterwards and straightened everything out."

Sevilla, which obtained Maradona for a $7.5 million transfer fee from the Italian club Napoli after his 15-month drug suspension ended last year, announced this week that it would not pay the last $1.125 million owed to the Dutch company Septor Holding, which controls rights to Maradona's name.

The club said it considered the contract broken because Maradona's "systematic failure" to practice, the "bad image" he projects and his poor physical condition.

● Anghel Iordanescu was named coach of the Romanian national team Thursday to replace Cornel Dinu, who was sacked after the 5-2 loss to Czechoslovakia in a World Cup qualifier on June 2.

Iordanescu coached the army team Steaua from 1986 to 1990, then the Cyprus team Anorthosis Famagusta for two years. *(AP, Reuters)*

SIDELINES

French Open Mark Tied and Broken

PARIS (UPI) — David Williams of England, who got into French Open only because some of the European tour's stars stayed away, broke the course record Thursday for a one-stroke lead after the first round.

Williams shot 7-under-par 64 to break the record by one. Playing partner Gary Orr of Scotland carded 65 and a large group at 66 included Peter Mitchell of England.

Mitchell would have broken the record, too, but was assessed a two-shot penalty on the first tee when, after misreading his starting time, he arrived 20 seconds late, just after one of his playing partners had teed off.

Barkley Cancels His NBA Retirement

PHOENIX (AP) — Charles Barkley put a quick end to his retirement talk.

"I cannot leave," the Phoenix Suns' star said Wednesday. "We haven't won our championship. I have to give it another shot."

"I've got to do a better job on my body," Barkley said. "I haven't done a good job doing that. I'm going to dedicate myself to the weight room. I want to get physically stronger and more defined. If I get on a weightlifting program, my body will not be as sore or beat up. It'll hold up better."

Deaths May Change Triple Crown

NEW YORK (NYT) — Racing officials, reacting to fatal injuries to star horses in the Preakness Stakes last month and the Belmont Stakes three weeks ago, are exploring a landmark change that would provide more spacing between the races in the Triple Crown series.

No new format has been developed, but one racing executive reported that one sequence under discussion was this: The Kentucky Derby would still be run on the first Saturday in May, but the Preakness would be run one month (instead of two weeks) later and the Belmont Stakes one month (instead of three weeks) after that. So, instead of three demanding races in five weeks' time, the races would be spread over eight weeks' time.

For the Record

Gary Sheffield, the 1992 National League batting champion, became the latest victim of the San Diego Padres' salary purge Thursday when he was traded to his home state Florida Marlins. *(AP)*

Greg LeMond dropped out of the Route du Sud in southern France and his team manager said the three-time winner may not compete in the Tour de France starting July 3. *(Reuters)*

LeRoy Walker, president of the U.S. Olympic Committee, said he is trying to convince members of Congress to drop their resolution opposing Beijing's bid to stage the Games of the year 2000. *(AP)*

An article on Dan Majerle of the Phoenix Suns on June 17 incorrectly spelled the name of his home town. It is Traverse City, Michigan.

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Samuel Abt is a deputy editor of the International Herald Tribune and author of *Tour de France: Three Weeks to Glory*.

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SCOREBOARD

BASEBALL

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Detroit	43	27	.614	—
Toronto	43	29	.597	1
New York	42	30	.583	2
Baltimore	37	33	.529	6
Boston	33	38	.465	10½
Cleveland	30	41	.423	13½
Milwaukee	29	40	.420	13½
West Division				
Chicago	37	33	.536	—
California	34	33	.522	1
Kansas City	34	33	.522	1
Seattle	35	34	.493	1
Texas	31	37	.443	4½
Minnesota	29	39	.426	7½
Oakland	28	39	.418	8

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	39	21	.704	—
St. Louis	40	30	.571	9½
Montreal	35	33	.515	12
Pittsburgh	34	34	.486	13½
Chicago	33	34	.476	14
Florida	32	39	.451	16
New York	21	49	.300	26½
West Division				
San Francisco	48	24	.667	—
Atlanta	40	33	.548	8½
Houston	36	33	.522	10½
Los Angeles	34	33	.522	10½
Cincinnati	33	39	.458	15
San Diego	28	43	.394	19½
Colorado	25	45	.357	22

Wednesday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas 100 001 011—4 8 0
Chicago 202 102 10x—7 8 0
Pavlik, Letterts (4), Brantley (7), B.Patterson (8) and Rodriguez; Bere, Leach (7), Radinsky (8), Hernandez (8) and LaValliere. W—Bere, 3-1. L—Pavlik, 3-4. HR—Chicago, Thomas (14).

Milwaukee 000 000 100—1 5 1
Cleveland 100 000 20x—3 4 0
Wegman, Lloyd (7) and Nilsson; Mesa, J. Hernandez (8) and Ortiz. W—Mesa, 4-5. L—Wegman, 4-12. Sv—Hernandez (3).

Minnesota 007 000 000—1 5 0
Boston 200 010 00x—3 10 1
Guardado, Aguilera (8) and Harper; Sele, Harris (8) and Pena. W—Sele, 1-8. L—Guardado, 0-2. Sv—Harris (1).

Detroit 100 000 001—2 8 1
Baltimore 003 100 02x—6 7 0
Moore, Henneman (8) and Tettleton; Sutcliffe and Hulles. W—Sutcliffe, 8-2. L—Moore, 5-4. HRs—Baltimore, C. Ripken (8), Hulles (12).

New York 002 110 000—4 15 0
Toronto 021 000 000—3 7 1
Key, Munoz (7), Howe (8), Farr (9) and Stanley; Stottlemyre, Eichhorn (6), Leiter (7), Williams (8), Castillo (9) and Borders. Knorr (8). W—Key, 9-2. L—Stottlemyre, 4-5. Sv—Farr (18). HR—Toronto, Carter (16).

California 403 010 000—8 11 0
Kansas City 000 030 040—7 13 1
Hathaway, Velera (7), Nielsen (8), Nelson (8), Frey (9) and Tinsley; Haney, Gordon (4), Brewer (7), DiPino (8), Gubicza (9) and Macfarlane. W—Hathaway, 1-0. L—Haney, 3-1. Sv—Frey (9). HR—California, Gruber (7).

Oakland 103 000 030 000 00—7 16 0
Seattle 000 010 010 000 03—5 14 2
(14 innings)
Downs, S. Davis (5), Harman (8), Guzman (8), Mohler (9), Nunez (9), Hillegas (13) and Steinbach; Fleming, Nelson (7), Charlton (8), Ayrault (10), Henry (12) and Valle, Haselman (9). W—Henry, 3-1. L—Hillegas, 2-4. HRs—Oakland, R.Henderson (8), Paquette (4). Seattle, Griffey Jr (18), Buhner (15), Haselman (3).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta 000 001 002—3 9 2
Philadelphia 100 010 40x—6 7 2
Smoltz, McMichael (7), Wohlers (7), Bedrosian (7), Howell (8) and Olson; Rivera, West (9), Andersen (9) and Daulton. W—Rivera, 7-3. L—Smoltz, 6-7.

Montreal 010 102 000—4 7 3
New York 000 020 001—3 8 2
Martinez, Wetteland (9) and Fletcher; Tomco, Innis (8), Franco (9) and Hundley. W—Martinez, 8-5. L—Tomco, 4-7. Sv—Wetteland (15). HRs—Montreal, L. Walker (8), Barry (4).

San Diego 020 000 000—2 6 0
San Francisco 121 000 11x—6 10 0
Dr. Harris, Gomez (7), Eiland (7) and Gwynn; Black, Jackson (8), Rogers (9) and Manwaring. W—Black, 7-1. L—Dr.Harris, 7-6. HRs—San Diego, Plantier (9). San Francisco, Thompson 2 (6), Reed (6).

Cincinnati 110 011 001—5 10 1
Colorado 021 030 00x—15 14 1
Pugh, M. Hill (5), Cadaret (6), Reardon (7) and Wilson; Parrett, S. Reed (6), Fredrickson (8), Holmes (9) and Shaeffer. W—Parrett, 2-2. L—Pugh, 3-9. HRs—Cincinnati, Samuel (3). Colorado, Castillo 2 (5), Shaeffer (2).

Chicago 100 000 010—4 15 0
Pittsburgh 040 102 20x—9 12 2
Bosiek, Bullinger (4), Assenmacher (6), Scanlon (7), McElroy (8) and Wilkins; Wagner, Candelaria (7), Minor (8), Belinda (9) and Slought. W—Wagner, 3-3. L—Bosiek, 1-1. Sv—Belinda (14). HR—Pittsburgh, Kline (5).

St. Louis 030 010 000—4 8 3
Florida 100 101 000—3 9 0
Arocha, Kiluss (6), Murphy (7), Perez (8), L. Smith (8) and Pagnozzi; Bowen, Corsi (6), R. Lewis (8) and Natal, Santiago (7). W—Arocha, 6-2. L—Bowen, 4-8. Sv—Smith (25).

Houston 011 000 003—5 7 3
Los Angeles 100 010 110—3 6 0
Drabek, B. Williams (9) and Servais; Candiotti, Gott (9) and Ca.Hernandez. W—Drabek, 6-7. L—Gott, 2-4. Sv—Williams (3). HRs—Houston, Anthony (5), Gonzalez (8). Los Angeles, Karros (8).

Japanese Leagues

Central League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Yakult	28	24	0	.536	—
Yokohama	29	29	0	.500	3
Yomiuri	28	28	0	.500	3
Hiroshima	27	27	0	.500	3
Chunichi	26	28	1	.481	4
Hanshin	26	30	1	.464	5

Thursday's Result
Chunichi 3, Hanshin 1

Pacific League

	W	L	T	Pct.	GB
Seibu	35	19	1	.649	—
Nippon Ham	31	24	2	.564	5
Kintetsu	27	24	2	.529	7
Orix	23	28	1	.451	11
Lotte	22	32	1	.407	13½
Daiei	22	34	1	.393	14½

Thursday's Result
Daiei 11, Seibu 3

BASKETBALL

EUROPEAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

Wednesday's Results
First Round, Group A
Sweden 108, Russia 92
Spain 89, Bosnia-Herzegovina 86
Group B
Croatia 108, France 95
Turkey 78, Bulgaria 70
Group C
Israel 79, Greece 64
Latvia 80, Italy 79
Group D
Germany 93, Belgium 64
Slovenia 80, Estonia 63
Thursday's Results
Group A
Russia 89, Sweden 69
Croatia 113, Turkey 63
Group B
France 91, Bulgaria 74

TRANSACTIONS

BASEBALL

American League

BALTIMORE—Signed Jimmy Walker, pitcher, and assigned him to Albany, SAL.

BOSTON—Named Al Nipper pitching coach for Fort Myers, GCL. Put Luis Rivera, infielder, on 15-day disabled list, retroactive to June 21.

MINNESOTA—Activated Kent Hrbek, first baseman, from 15-day disabled list. Optioned Mike Maksudian, catcher-first baseman, to Portland, PCL.

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OBSERVER

Don't Forget to Write

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Mr. W. C. T. of Otisville, New York, has a grievance against "names." They don't answer his letters. He has sent me a letter complaining about it.

What Mr. W. C. T. means by "names" is that small group of Americans who do all the talking, or writing, or performing, or bossing. Then there are "ordinary" people, meaning people who get the epistolary cold shoulder from the "names." Or as Mr. W. C. T. puts it:

"I want it to be known that there is a pandemic in this land of 'names' who simply refuse to devote resources to providing the courtesy of a reply to an ordinary person."

He says he generally writes a letter a month, usually to a "name." Among "names" who have not replied he lists Vice President Gore, Senator Moynihan, former Governor Jerry Brown of California and Johnny Carson. The response to 20 years of sending 12 letters a year to "names" has been "nearly uniform: no response."

□

It is rudeness pure and loutish not to respond to a civil letter. When "names" behave rudely to "ordinary" letter-writing people they contribute to the spreading barbarianism that makes American life increasingly crude.

W. C. T.'s complaint goes to the heart of a dangerous national problem. This is the growing frustration among "ordinary" people with a society that doesn't listen to them or even care what they have to say.

The small, privileged crowd with the luxury of being constantly read, watched and listened to is blessedly favored in today's America. Noblesse oblige, Mr. W. C. T. says, should compel its members to answer letters from commoner humanity. He has a point. The only way most Americans can get an audience nowadays is by listening carefully when they talk to themselves.

There are radio talk shows, of course, but the people who screen callers usually look for somebody likely to provide entertainment value. This puts a premium on a willingness to rant, be clownish or perhaps be insulted by the host.

And what is the host? A "name." Since he wouldn't answer a letter from you, you'd be daft to suppose he's giving you two minutes of his precious air time because he thinks you can say anything worth listening to. This is show biz, Ernie, and you're not Prince Hamlet.

□

Why do "names" fail to answer letters from "ordinary" people? Many reasons. Illiteracy, for instance. No "name" wants to betray it to "ordinary" people by sending them mail filled with graceless sentences.

Many "names," though once literate, have lost their writing know-how after years of communicating only by telephone and fax. "Names" who communicate by mail are swiftly stigmatized as behind the times, which can be death to a "name's" reputation.

Would Connie Chung be sitting beside Dan Rather today if People magazine had reported that she always wrote letters because she couldn't learn to fax right?

I do not receive 5,000 letters a week. Last week there were only three. I would have answered them all, but one must consider his reputation. The three people getting those responses might think any "name" who had time to answer his mail couldn't be a 5,000-letters-a-week "name," but must be a very negligible "name" indeed. Still, to fight the spreading barbarianism, I might answer one next week. Not Mr. W. C. T.'s, though.

New York Times Service

Schiller Theater To Close in Berlin

International Herald Tribune

THE Berlin Senate has announced a number of cultural austerity measures of which the most radical is the closing of the Schiller Theater, one of the leading German-language theaters in Europe and for years West Berlin's principal state-subsidized theater. The action drew widespread protests from German and other German-language theater circles.

The Paris daily Le Monde, reporting from Berlin, said that other institutions to be closed for budgetary reasons included the Kunsthalle art exhibition center and the Berlin Symphony Orchestra, both based in what was West Berlin.

Sons of Invention? The Zappa Brothers

By Mike Zwerin

International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Out of perversion, boredom, pomposity, an attempt to live up to their quirky names, or just plain orneriness inherited from their brilliant but volatile father Frank, Ahmet and Dweezil Zappa had assumed what can be described, only slightly oversimplified, as a spoiled-rich-kid stance. Precociously scrambled buffoonery makes a deceptively easy target. Beware. They shoot back.

Ahmet said his heros are Tom Jones (his photo *is in his wallet*) and Vanessa Paradis (what?!): "I like the way she sings 'Yeah, rainbow . . .' Just that phrase. I forget the name of the song. I don't listen to whole songs, only listen to seconds here and there, even by people I like." Nineteen years old, the singer, the one with the shaved head, Ahmet was awash in tongue-in-cheek sound bites. Production as well as consumption. Between yawns.

This was one big ploy, I realized later, too late. "Actually, that's very mainstream," I said, ambushed into pedantry. "Americans have trouble concentrating on any sustained intellectual enterprise." No comment. "Tell me if I'm wrong," I added, to fill the silence more than anything.

"You're wrong." Ahmet obviously could not care less.

"We have short attention spans," explained Dweezil, 22, the guitarist, the hairy, *communicative* one.

"But we never make mistakes." Ahmet raised his cranium from the table on which it had been reposing: "We're jazz musicians."

They were playing clown (Groucho-like eyebrow action) and philosopher (thoughtful hairy-chest-stroking) like good cop, bad cop. Dweezil threw Ahmet an indulgent look and explained: "A lot of jazz guys play seriously hideous notes but have this attitude, like, 'I'm tough. I'm a *jazzman*.' "

Recalling that their father once said: "Jazz isn't dead, it just smells bad," I put one and two together and realized that the spoiled-rich-kid number was actually deeper, a sort of dynastic superiority complex. "We're a very close family," Dweezil said, understating it. Their sister Moon Unit had a hit called "Valley Girls." Frank is fighting prostate cancer (their ground rules specified not discussing it).

Frank Zappa's Mothers of Invention played music that was likened to "a zoo burning down." A reviewer predicted: "The Mothers of Invention will set necessity back a few years." Zappa learned music "in the library," which was "cheaper than music school." He collected rhythm-and-blues records and investigated Webern and Varèse before cutting rock records called "Uncle Meat," "Hot Rats," and "Burnt Weeny Sandwich." He called the Mothers' ground-breaking, complex, carefully constructed, flawlessly executed material "air sculpture."

"Our father can write down any music he hears," Dweezil said with admiration. "He can look at music on a sheet of paper and hear it in his head." Yeah, that's what it's *all* about, I thought *silently*, avoiding another ambush. He continued: "I couldn't tell you what notes or chords I'm playing. I just know the relationship between what I hear and what it looks like on the instrument."

He did not express any plans to look deeper. I wondered if his literacy was limited to music. It is possible, however, that the definition is just changing. They are smart alecks, not dumb. But this was neither the time nor the place to ask what they were reading. They were not about to give up home-field advantage, and regulation time was running out. "Are any of your songs political?" I asked, trying to keep the ball inbounds.

"*All* our songs are political," Ahmet replied. "Particularly 'Kidz Cereal.' The politics in that song will chill you out."

The song in question, sung by Ahmet, occupies a zappy place between nonsense and gore. Judging from "Shampoo Horn" (Food for Thought Records), the first album by their group, Z, which they were in town to promote, and their sold-out concert at New Morning, their band is somewhere between heavy metal and grunge, not a very long span. You hear evidence of The Red Hot Chili Peppers, Living Color and Joe Satriani, and Ahmet draws blood putting on Axl Rose of Guns N' Roses (another easy target). The logo "AZ/DZ" in the album notes provides another clue.

Dweezil co-starred in the sitcom "Normal Life" with Moon Unit. In addition to having made several albums under his own name, including "My Guitar Wants to Kill Your Mama," he has worked with Don Johnson, Jellybean Benitez and Spinal Tap, and he composed songs for the Saturday morning TV show "Pee-wee's Playhouse." These credits read like a verse ridiculing the state of show business in our time by Frank Zappa.

Frank's abrasive persona can be swallowed if not whole at least with a grain of salt flavored by accomplishment. The sons' version of his trigger-happy, hipper-than-thou, in-your-face attitude would be a lot more amusing if not for the suspicion that without their father's name, connections and money (they own a rehearsal room), this album would not be on the market let alone pushed. "We may seem silly," Dweezil said, "but the main thing is we don't want to be perceived as pompous. We're just out there to have fun. If people like it, so much the better."

"If they don't, they should kill themselves," said Ahmet. "There's no other alternative. Like it or die."

Ahmet's head was once more flat on the table. "Does he have a lot more lines like that?" I asked Dweezil.

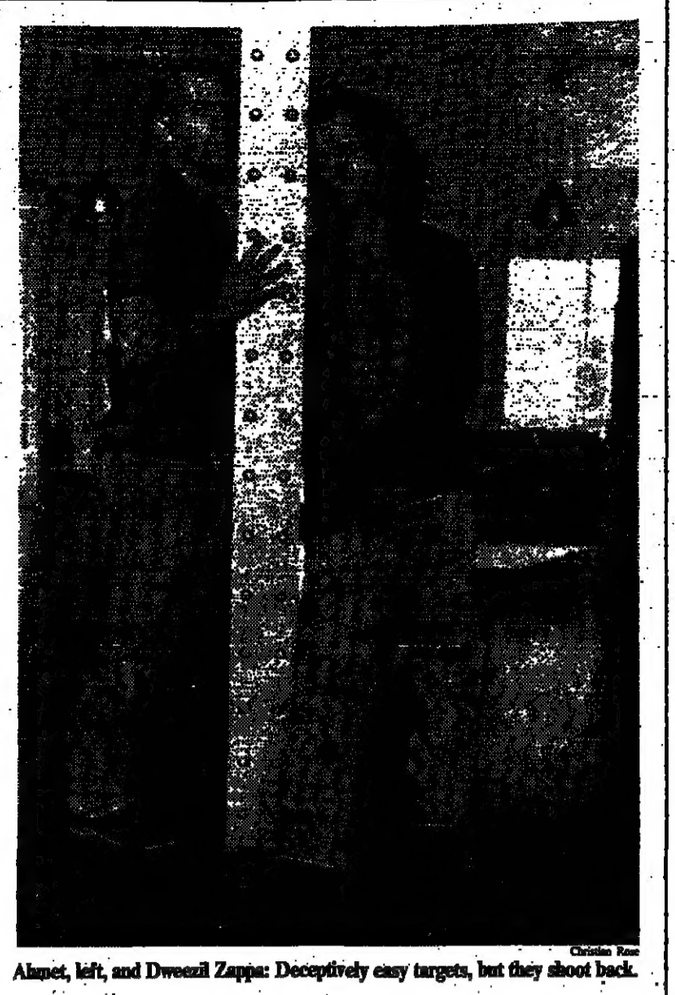
"Ask him about Lou Reed."

"What about Lou Reed?"

Ahmet bared his teeth. "Lou Reed should blow himself away. He should get it over with as soon as possible and make a lot of people happy. We hate his music, it's the most overrated diabolical music I ever heard. He has no talent at all. And he said some very cruel things about our father. He said something like, 'Frank Zappa couldn't write a good song even if you gave him a million dollars.' He went out of his way to work on one side of a particular stage where my father fell and hurt himself pretty badly during a concert. He thought that was a very funny thing to do. Lou Reed is the devil incarnate."

Time to change the subject. There was a Walkman on the table next to Ahmet's head. "What are you listening to?" I asked.

"Lou Reed."



Christian Rose

Ahmet, left, and Dweezil Zappa: Deceptively easy targets, but they shoot back.

PEOPLE

A Linguist Boldly Goes Into Trekkie Territory

Klingon spoken here: Fans of the original "Star Trek" TV series will gather Aug. 15 to 28 at Red Lake Falls, in northwestern Minnesota, for what's billed as the first Klingon Language Camp. Klingons, the militant adversaries of the Federation, spoke English for the TV cameras but their own language in one of Paramount's movies. **Glen Proechel**, a linguist, is helping organize the event even though he's not a big Trekkie. "It has no direct practical application whatsoever, because nobody speaks it," he said. "Indirectly, it has all kinds of applications, as with any intellectual exercise." Yes, well anyway, as the Vulcan said: Live long and prosper. . . . **Stephen Hawking** has made his acting debut on "Star Trek: The Next Generation." In the scene, the physicist and author of "A Brief History of Time," plays poker with **Isaac Newton, Albert Einstein** and an android.

□

David Letterman will wrap up his TV show for NBC on Friday night. His "Late Show with David Letterman" with the competition, CBS, starts Aug. 30.

□

Ed Harris will star in a film about **Jackson Pollock**, the irascible abstract expressionist whose turbulent life ended at the age of 44 in a car accident in 1956. Harris said he would co-produce the film with the art dealer **James Trezza**.

□

A prosecutor has demanded a four-year prison term with 18 months suspended for the son of the French actor **Gérard Depardieu**. **Guillaume Depardieu**, 22, who was charged with selling heroin, admitted in court that he had used the drug but said he has now quit.

□

Greece granted citizenship on Thursday to **Christiaan Barnard**, the South African surgeon who performed the world's first human heart transplant. Barnard, 70, told a newspaper in 1991 that he would leave the country because of growing political unrest. South Africans can hold dual citizenship.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED
Appears on Pages 4 & 5

WEATHER

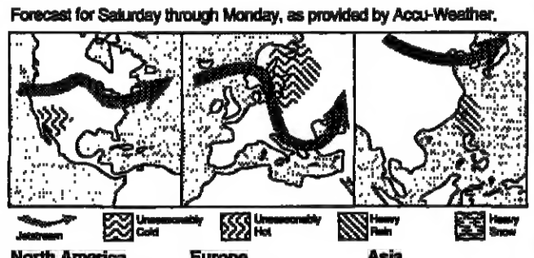
Europe

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Algarve	21/70	14/57	t	24/75	15/59	sh
Amsterdam	18/64	12/53	s	18/64	13/55	c
Ankara	33/91	17/62	t	31/88	14/57	pc
Athens	36/97	23/73	s	32/89	22/71	s
Barcelona	27/80	20/68	pc	26/82	20/68	t
Belgrade	30/86	18/64	s	27/80	13/55	t
Berlin	16/61	7/44	pc	16/61	7/44	sh
Brussels	20/68	9/48	s	19/66	9/48	pc
Budapest	26/79	13/55	s	23/73	12/53	t
Copenhagen	16/61	9/48	pc	17/62	9/48	sh
Costa Del Sol	28/79	19/66	pc	27/80	19/66	t
Dublin	18/64	12/53	s	21/70	13/55	s
Edinburgh	16/61	12/53	s	17/62	13/55	pc
Florence	31/88	17/62	s	31/88	15/59	t
Frankfurt	19/66	9/48	s	18/64	11/52	c
Geneva	27/80	14/57	s	24/75	12/53	r
Helsinki	19/66	12/53	sh	17/62	8/46	sh
Istanbul	29/84	18/66	t	29/84	19/66	s
Las Palmas	25/77	18/64	pc	24/75	18/64	pc
Lisbon	19/66	14/57	sh	23/73	16/61	sh
London	20/68	11/52	s	21/70	12/53	s
Madrid	28/79	18/61	t	29/84	15/59	t
Milan	31/88	18/64	s	29/82	14/57	t
Moscow	22/71	13/55	t	20/68	10/50	sh
Munich	22/71	9/48	s	18/64	6/43	c
Nice	26/82	18/64	s	26/79	17/62	t
Oslo	17/62	11/52	sh	18/64	6/46	pc
Palma	27/80	21/70	pc	27/80	21/70	t
Paris	23/73	11/52	s	22/71	11/52	s
Prague	17/62	9/48	pc	16/61	5/41	c
Reykjavik	13/55	7/44	pc	13/55	6/43	pc
Rome	31/88	18/64	s	30/86	18/64	t
St. Petersburg	24/75	12/53	sh	20/68	9/48	sh
Stockholm	15/59	6/46	sh	16/61	7/44	pc
Strasbourg	25/77	11/52	s	20/68	6/46	pc
Tallinn	20/68	12/53	sh	16/61	6/46	sh
Venice	28/82	16/66	s	27/80	16/61	t
Vienna	21/70	12/53	pc	18/66	9/48	t
Warsaw	18/61	6/43	sh	17/62	6/43	sh
Zurich	27/80	12/53	s	22/71	8/46	pc

Oceania

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Auckland	15/59	9/48	sh	16/61	9/48	pc
Sydney	21/70	8/46	s	21/70	9/48	s

Forecast for Saturday through Monday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



North America
Coastal California will have cooler weather this weekend, but the interior of the West from Salt Lake City to Phoenix will be sunny and very hot. Pittsburgh to Boston will be warm and humid with scattered thunderstorms. Thunderstorms will also be scattered about the Southeast.

Europe
Paris and London will have a spell of nice weather this weekend into Monday with sunshine and low humidity. After a cool weekend, warmer weather will edge eastward into Poland and Scandinavia early next week. A chilly rain will soak northwestern Russia while Spain is sunny and warm.

Asia
Typhoon Koryn will pass over the northeastern Philippines early this weekend, then move toward Taiwan and east-central China. This storm is packing dangerous winds and very heavy rainfall. Central and southern China will have stray thunderstorms. Scattered rains are likely over Japan.

Middle East

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Beirut	32/89	18/64	pc	32/89	20/68	pc
Cairo	34/93	18/64	s	34/93	19/66	s
Damascus	20/68	10/50	s	32/81	18/64	s
Jerusalem	31/88	18/64	s	32/89	18/64	s
Luxor	40/104	23/73	s	40/104	23/73	s
Riyadh	40/104	21/70	s	41/105	23/73	s

Latin America

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Buenos Aires	16/61	10/50	c	16/64	12/53	pc
Caracas	31/88	24/75	s	32/89	25/77	pc
Lima	22/71	17/62	pc	22/71	16/61	pc
Mexico City	23/73	15/59	sh	24/75	14/57	pc
Rio de Janeiro	24/75	18/64	pc	24/75	19/64	sh
Santiago	17/62	7/44	pc	14/57	7/44	pc

Legend: s-sunny, pc-partly cloudy, c-cloudy, sh-showers, t-thunderstorms, r-rain, sf-snow flurries, sn-snow, f-fog, W-weather. All maps, forecasts and data provided by Accu-Weather, Inc. © 1993

Asia

	Today High C/F	Today Low C/F	W	Tomorrow High C/F	Tomorrow Low C/F	W
Bangkok	33/91	24/75	pc	34/93	25/79	pc
Beijing	32/89	21/70	pc	31/88	19/66	pc
Hong Kong	32/89	27/80	pc	30/86	27/80	sh
Manila	35/95	24/75	t	35/95	24/75	pc
New Delhi	37/99	28/82	t	38/100	27/80	pc
Seoul	27/80	20/68	pc	27/80	19/66	pc
Shanghai	30/86	24/75	sh	29/84	24/75	pc
Singapore	32/89	25/79	pc	31/88	25/79	pc
Taipei	31/88	25/79	s	32/89	25/79	pc
Tokyo	28/82	18/64	pc	27/80	20/68	pc

Africa

	High C/F	Low C/F	W	High C/F	Low C/F	W
Algiers	29/84	19/66	pc	29/84	20/68	s
Cape Town	19/66	9/48	pc	18/64	9/48	pc
Casablanca	31/88	18/66	s	31/88	17/62	pc
Harare	29/84	11/52	pc	29/84	11/52	pc
Lagos	30/86	24/75	sh	31/88	24/75	pc
Nairobi	21/70	13/55	sh	23/73	11/52	pc
Tunis	33/91	20/68	pc	34/93	20/68	s

North America

	High C/F	Low C/F	W	High C/F	Low C/F	W
Anchorage	16/64	10/50	pc	19/66	11/52	c
Atlanta	31/88	19/66	t	31/88	22/71	pc
Boston	23/82	17/62	s	23/84	20/68	pc
Chicago	28/82	16/61	pc	27/80	15/59	pc
Denver	27/80	12/53	s	28/82	16/61	s
Detroit	29/84	16/64	t	27/80	14/57	pc
Honolulu	30/86	23/73	pc	31/88	23/73	pc
Houston	33/91	22/71	t	34/93	24/75	pc
Los Angeles	33/91	19/66	pc	31/88	18/64	s
Miami	31/88	23/77	t	32/89	25/79	t
Minneapolis	24/75	12/53	pc	24/75	13/55	pc
Montreal	24/75	13/55	pc	24/75	14/57	t
Nassau	30/86	24/75	pc	31/88	24/75	pc
New York	23/84	19/66	s	31/88	22/71	t
Phoenix	43/109	29/82	s	43/110	31/88	s
San Fran.	22/89	14/57	s	22/71	14/57	s
Seattle	27/80	13/55	s	21/70	13/55	pc
Toronto	28/82	17/62	pc	26/79	15/59	t
Washington	31/88	19/66	s	32/89	21/70	t

CROSSWORD

ACROSS

1 Clouds blown by the wind
5 Nine-banded armadillo
9 Napoleonic marshal
14 Perry's chronicler
15 Organic compound
16 Separator of once and time
17 Loaded for ——
18 Indian tourist attraction
19 Famed Aussie netman
20 Twisted up
22 Winter month in Honduras
23 Star in Auriga
24 Himalayan denizen
25 Newcastle-on-——
28 Rakishly fellow
32 Time, to Mehta
36 Cecilia Bartoli, e.g.
38 Philip Nolan's creator
39 Jewish month
40 Cassatt's mentor
41 Similar
42 A Platonic dialogue
43 Pitcher Hershiser
44 "Night Music" playwright
45 Fast
47 Musical silence
49 Land of 4 Down
51 Pertaining to Claudius's adopted son
56 Mature
59 Very softly
61 A gemstone
62 Down Under honey possum
63 Asseverate
64 Inspirit
65 Without, in Wiesbaden
66 La —— period, late Iron Age
67 Monica of tennis
68 Boy, to Brutus
69 Ancient Greek city

DOWN

1 Lute's cousin
2 The Omni is one
3 Fastener
4 Foot soldier for Brian Boru
5 Like a 30th-anniversary gift
6 Little ——, old anti-imperialist
7 Caliber
8 S. Foster's "Nelly Was ——"
9 Matador's red lure
10 Vedic treatise
11 Divagate
12 Male insect
13 Starchy rootstock
21 Countertenor
22 Actian and Alexandrian
27 One of the Alps
29 Gugelhupf, e.g.
30 Came down
31 This may be conceve
32 Pound lightly
33 Hessian river
34 Mop of a sort
35 Convert
37 Token of affection
40 It's in a jamb
44 Another, in Ávila
46 Pugilists' prizes
48 Hunting dog
50 Prevent legally
52 Eggplike
53 Austen work
54 Bosdicea's tribe
55 Goddess who knew her oats
56 Burrows and Fortas
57 Editor's direction
58 River to the Caspian
60 Honolulu's island

Solution to Puzzle of June 24

C	A	R	I	B	■	J	E	A	N	■	R	I	G	I
A	M	E	N	O	■	O	R	N	O	■	O	D	I	N
S	I	N	E	W	■	E	M	I	T	■	Y	O	R	K
■	D	I	P	L	O	M	A	T	I	C	A	L	L	Y
■	■	■	T	O	R	I	■	A	C	Y	L	■	■	■
O	A	S	■	V	E	L	D	■	E	L	T	O	R	O
S	P	A	C	E	■	L	O	A	D	■	I	C	O	N
T	I	M	O	R	■	E	R	N	■	T	E	A	S	E
I	N	O	N	■	P	R	I	E	■	O	S	L	E	R
A	G	A	S	S	I	■	S	C	O	W	■	A	S	S
■	■	■	T	O	G	S	■	D	E	N	T	■	■	■
A	M	B	A	S	S	A	D	O	R	S	H	I	P	■
C	U	R	B	■	K	N	O	T	■	E	R	R	I	S
E	L	A	L	■	I	D	L	E	■	N	E	A	L	E
R	E	N	E	■	N	Y	E	S	■	D	W	E	L	T

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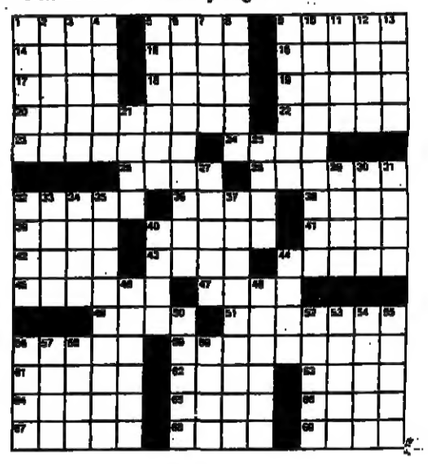
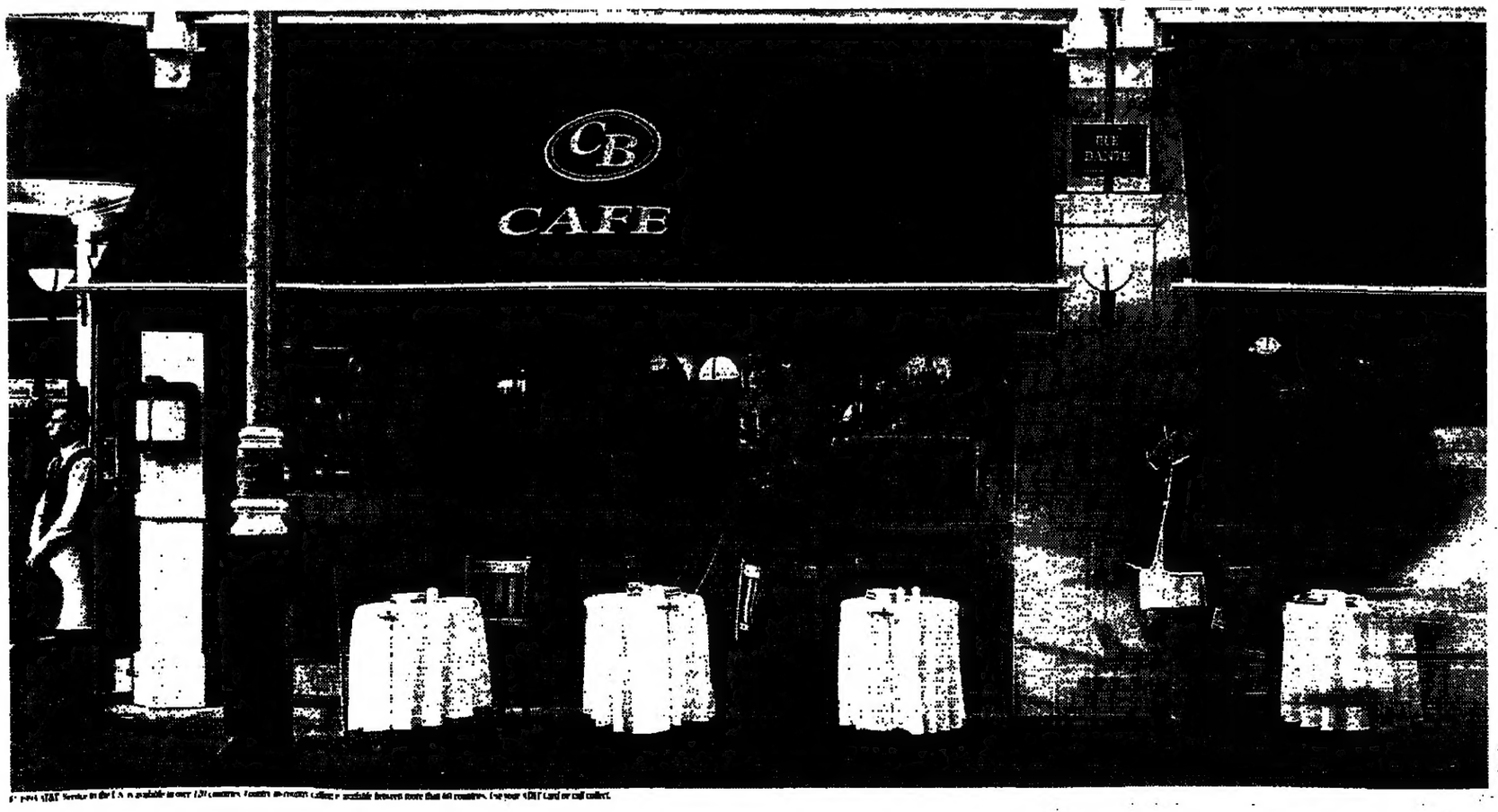


If you're going to travel all over the map, here's how to call from almost any point on it.



AT&T Access Numbers

*ANDORRA	19◇-0011	KUWAIT	800-288
ARMENIA	8◇14111	LEBANON* (BEIRUT)	426-801
*AUSTRIA	022-903-011	LIBERIA	797-797
BAHRAIN	800-001	*LIECHTENSTEIN	155-00-11
*BELGIUM	078-11-0010	LUXEMBOURG	0-800-0111
CAPE VERDE ISLANDS	112	*MALAWI*	101-1992
CROATIA*◆	99-38-0011	*MALTA	0800-890-110
*CYPRUS	080-90010	*MONACO	19◇-0011
CZECH REPUBLIC	00-420-00101	*NETHERLANDS	06◇-022-9111
*DENMARK	8001-0010	*NIGERIA Special USADirect Telephone Locations	
EGYPT (CAIRO)	510-0200	*NORWAY	050-12011
*FAEROE ISLANDS	8001-0010	*POLAND*◆*	0◇010-480-0111
*FINLAND	9800-102-10	PORTUGAL*	05017-1-288
FRANCE	19◇-0011	ROMANIA	01-800-4288
*GABON	00◇-001	*RUSSIA* (MOSCOW)	155-5042
GAMBIA	00111	*SAN MARINO	172-1011
GERMANY**	0130-0010	SAUDI ARABIA*	1-800-100
GHANA	0191	SLOVAKIA	00-420-00101
GIBRALTAR*◆	8800	*SPAIN	900-99-00-11
*GREECE	00-800-1311	*SWEDEN	020-795-611
*HUNGARY	00◇-800-01111	*SWITZERLAND	155-00-11
*ICELAND	999-001	*TURKEY	9◇9-8001-2277
IRELAND	1-800-550-000	*U. ARAB EMIRATES	800-1-0010
ISRAEL	177-100-2727	UK	0800-89-0011
*ITALY	172-1011	ZAMBIA*	00-899
*IVORY COAST	00-111-11	ZIMBABWE*	110-899
KENYA*	0800-10		

Countries in bold face permit country-to-country calling in addition to calls to the U.S. *Public phones require coin or card. **Western portion, includes Berlin and Leipzig. Await second dial tone. *Limited availability. ◆Not available from public phones. *Dial "02" first, outside Cairo. *Dial "01" first, outside Beirut. *Dial 010-480-0111 from major Warsaw hotels. For additional access numbers, call collect 412 553-7458 ext 606.

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